THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 23. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CRIME.

Horrible Domestic Tragedy—A Murder and Suicide.

The Utica *Herald* relates the following:—

A horrible murder and suicide occurred in the village of Antwerp, Jefferson county, on Tuesday last. The tragedy happened at the residence of a Mrs. Wait, a widow lady, living about two miles from Antwerp, and on the road leading to the village of Oxboro. The facts are these:—Mehitable Reynolds, wife of one Ensign Reynolds, was shot by her husband while in the act of carrying milk from the stable to the house, she being in the employ of Mrs. Wait.

It appears that domestic difficulties had for some time embittered their union, causing them to live apart, and which had, on several occasions, caused Reynolds to threaten the life of his wife, a threat which she feared he would carry out. She accordingly refused to milk alone, as she had previously done. Two boys were assisting her at the time, who caught sight of the villain just as he was climbing over a wall, gun in hand. Suspecting his errand, they threatened to stone him if he didn't leave. He paid no attention to them, but springing off the wall confronted his wife. Knowing his intention she threw up her arms, and implored a moment to say her prayers. "Not by a d—d sight," replied the brute, and he immediately fired.

The first discharge (the gun being a double-barrel fowling piece) tore the flesh from her arm and took off one finger. The second he aimed with better care, entered the chest at the base of the neck, driving a small pin which she wore deep into the wound. The monster then walked unconcernedly away. He was followed by the boys to the border of a wood, where, it being dark, they abandoned the pursuit. One of them came immediately to the village and parties went in search, which they also abandoned until the morning following. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday a party in search were startled by the report of a gun a short distance in advance. On a nearer approach Reynolds was found lying on the ground, the victim of his own depravity. The charge, which he had intended for the heart, entered at the pit of the stomach and came out near the spinal column. He survived his wound one hour and a half. He confessed his guilt, assigning as his reason his love for his wife. He had so arranged his gun upon a little twig which he had trimmed for the purpose, that he could hold the muzzle at his breast and by a slight twitch cause it to go off. Reynolds was about twenty-eight years of age and his wife two or three years his junior. They leave one child, a little girl, about three years of age.

A United States Soldier Attempts to Shoot His Captain.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 25th says:—About 6 o'clock on Thursday morning an attempt was made at the United States Barracks, in this city, to shoot Captain P. W. Houlihan, of the 16th United States Infantry, by a man named Fleming, a private soldier, and a member of the Captain's company. Captain Houlihan is under arrest and confined to the limits of his quarters, and on the morning in question was sitting upon a piazza, facing the parade ground and directly opposite the guard-house, where Fleming was confined, undergoing a sentence for desertion.

This man, Fleming, by some means obtained possession of one of the guns belonging to the guard, and aimed it through one of the guard-house windows at the captain, who saw the gun pointed in his direction, but did not move as he anticipated no danger. Fleming fired the musket, and the ball struck and lodged in the flagstaff, which was in a direct line with Captain Houlihan. But for this fortunate circumstance he would certainly have been wounded, perhaps killed.

Sergeant Chitner, in command of the guard, was immediately outside of the guard-house, and on hearing the report, he at once rushed inside, and found the prisoner preparing the weapon for another shot. The Sergeant knocked him down and secured possession of the musket. Lieutenant Haines, officer of the day, also came up, and the man was properly secured.

Fleming bears a bad character, and is one of the poorest soldiers in the Company. Captain Houlihan had him court-martialed and sentenced for two months at hard labor, on a previous occasion, for theft. Not long ago he deserted, was recaptured, and is now undergoing sentence for the offense.

We congratulate Captain Houlihan upon his fortunate escape.

Frightful Affair in Kentucky.

On Monday, the 25th inst., Daysville, Todd county, Ky., became the scene of a most shocking murder. Daysville is a small village, and is situated on the road leading from Russellville to Elkton, and is surrounded by an enlightened and civil community. About 3 o'clock in the evening Mr. Rufus Morris rode into the place, armed with a double barrelled shotgun that he had borrowed on the day before, and on seeing Mr. William Cheatham, who was sitting in the shade talking to Mr. David Morrow (a brother of Rufus) dismounted from his horse and deliberately fired at Cheatham. At the report of the gun Cheatham fell, and never spoke afterward. Morrow, after shooting him down, made ready with his other barrel, and walked up to him and looked at him until he saw that he was dead. His horse had in this time wandered a little way from the scene of action, and, with the threat of the contents of the other barrel, he ordered his brother David to bring him his horse. David, however, did not obey him, and he went for his horse himself, mounted him and deliberately rode off. Morrow enlisted in the Confederate service early in the war, deserted, and returned home and professed to be a Union man. He was married to a very worthy young lady, but she left him on account of gambling, dissipation, and general recklessness. Cheatham had formerly been a friend to Morrow, but had shunned him on account of his bad habits. This is supposed to be the only provocation for the deed. If there was anything else between them it is not generally known. The community are amazed at Morrow's atrocity. He is yet going at large, but officers are making efforts to arrest him.

SPAIN.

An Exciting Scene at a Bull Fight.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* of June 30, contains the following:—"We hear that the bull fights on Sunday last at Cadiz were so excessively bad that an *emeute* of rather terrifying dimensions occurred in the bull ring. As far as the *cauderia* was concerned, the audience had no cause for complaint. Gordito and Lagartijo were both there, and the *toreros* were all above the average. Unfortunately, the bulls were considerably below par. The first two were indifferent, and the third was so chicken-hearted that he was driven out of the ring by the execrations of the spectators, the *Autoridad* being compelled to give way before the vehement cries of *'fuera'* which resounded from every bench. Although the fourth bull required *'fuego,'* it was eventually killed, but on the entrance of the fifth bull almost instantaneously the whole of the vast mass rose as one man, and, shouting *'fuera, fuera,'* with stentorian lungs tore in ribbons the whole of the woodwork of the Plaza. Everything gave way before their rage. Seats, barricades, and pillars were rent asunder to supply the infuriated populace with weapons. Armed with these logs, and planks, and spunters, they descended into the ring, and for the space of ten minutes or more proceeded themselves to bait the bull in amateur fashion, raining on him a torrent of blows and stupefying him with their repeated assaults. Not that he surrendered at discretion. Several times he charged, but always without effect, and at last stood at bay, cowed and terrified.

"It was now high time for the intervention of the authorities. The assembly sounded, and a large body of Guardia Civil marching into the arena resolutely proceeded to clear it. Although brave enough before El Toro, the rioters did not dare to face the guardians of the peace. They turned and fled without striking a blow, leaving the ring empty, and the bull to be despatched by the new comers; for it is almost needless to state that the *toreros* —espadas, picadores, banderilleros, one and all—had disappeared at the first symptoms of disturbance. The media luna was produced, and several unskilled and futile efforts were made to hamstring the enemy by the most barbarous of weapons. It was eventually necessary to call in the assistance of some of the *mozos* of the company, who disabled the bull; yet, with tendons cut and limping painfully, he managed to hobble out of the ring. Long before this the house itself had been deserted by the most respectable of the audience, who had feared the most serious consequences. A further order was issued to complete the clearance of the Plaza, which was effected *vi et armis*.

"Outside the doors a strong force of infantry was formed in readiness to take an active part in quelling the disturbance. Nor had the fire engines, as coercive weapons, been forgotten by the authorities, who seemed to be well aware of the potency of cold water to allay the effervescence of rioters. However, the affair passed off quietly enough, and without further breach of the peace. It is generally expected that the events of Sunday would lead to a prohibition of the second day's bull fight, which had been announced for Monday."

MEXICO.

Convents and the Convent System—The Ancient Monasteries of the Republic.

Kane O'Donnell, writing to the New York *Tribune* from Mexico, on July 10, says:—

There are few live monasteries in Mexico at the present day, albeit the immense masonries and ruins that remain sufficiently suggest the extent and power of the conventual system. The old convent of Ensenanza, or teaching, is a large specimen of its class of structures. Half a dozen stone-paved courts with fountains, many corridors overlooking these patios, countless cells looking out upon the corridors, and heavy archways leading from one courtyard into another, describe the general character of such a building. As the name implies, children went to school in this convent. That of the Encarnacion illustrated a better principle in its structure and life. Instead of many little courts there was one large patio with two stories of broad corridors surrounding. In the centre a fountain played that now overruns its wide basin, and the space around was a broad garden, laid out in walks edged with tiles, and overgrown with the loveliest flowers of the clime, orange, lily, monolilo, campanella, trumpet-vines, and more than I can name. In this patch of Paradise, well-nested birds kept up a sweet, livelong jargon, just as they carelessly do now to the wonderment of the visitor who puts foot in the deserted garden. I suppose, too, the meek nuns did not cease to grieve for piety's or feeling's sake, unless the narrowing routine of daily duties set the mind in a mechanic groove of faith, to the hum-drumming away of sentiment. The chief inscriptions discoverable on the convent walls are rules in verse observing that a nun must keep tidy, be precise in her demeanor, and say her prayers regularly. The martinedism of the pious drill thus suggested furnished considerable part of the discipline of a prim, holy life, and was, of course, much of the life itself. The saintships drilled thereby might not have been as useful or as humble as poor Dame Durden. Yet the world knows that this penitentiary system of piety has maintained and educated women pure and good as ice in summer, and to whose lives the exaltation of the holy St. Agnes was scarce a miracle. Chance led me the other day into the precincts of Santa Brigida. The entrance is secluded from the street, and it is to the rambler's surprise that he finds himself in the walls of an old convent, tesselated with the little shabs of delf made in Puebla a century ago. Over the door leading out of the courtyard or patio, we see a relic of the intense zeal that raised such immense walls out of the pockets of the faithful. It was thought a manifestation of high spirit for Pere Duchesne to propose at the end of a clerical sessions in Belgium cheers for the Redeemer. Here the cheers are written over the portal:—"Viva Jesus! Viva Maria! Viva Jose!" and the Viva is far from being profane, however it sounds to ears undevout. The Convent is now tenanted by families of simple folks, and its garden is reached by applying to one of these. It is the charm of the place—a wild convent wall such as we read of, where, in a brief space, all the floral colors run riot, as in some such day-dream of blossoms and vines as grew out of the somnolent years of the Sleeping Palace. The fountain in the middle has ceased to play; a chapel at the side daubed over with red cherubs is in ruins; a little hermitage at the back wall, where a nun might pray to a niched copy of Our Lady of Solitude, is dismantled. Lizards caper up and down the walls in the hot sun, or peep out of crevices, or vanish behind the rank overgrowth of nasturtion flowers. The tanque or convent pool, once clear as a font, has become green by ill-use, and a little oratory near by serves a party of washerwomen. One is reluctant to leave this garden, and its scattered bouquet of flowers—tall, vari-tinted geraniums, campanellas, malvaroso, lilies, and, if I mistake not, crown-of-thorn flowers, with spinescent stems and small blood red blossoms, the same whose wood Indians used to poison their arrows. Good St. Bridget and her devotees have been in this garden, and left it rosy, just as if in holier days its sisterhood of religious blossoms had been regularly sprinkled with holy water, and so grew in grace.

The principal convent of monks in Mexico was that of San Francisco, the ruins of which have been adapted to a circus. It was an enormous establishment, occupying several large squares, low intersected by streets and taken up by houses. Looking at the old gateway, one can still see the convent chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Aranza, with a sculptured pastoral on its facade, showing that the story of the heaven-inspired Indian at Gaudalupe was hardly unique. A shepherd is piping to his flocks at the foot of a tree, and Our Lady, in an Elizabethan dress, radiated with glory, is descending upon or out of the tree. Wonderful to say this convent was built in 1531, on the site of an Aztec temple dedicated to the god of war, and was founded by Fray Pedro de Gante, son of the Emperor Charles V. The convent had five churches attached to it, one of them of cathedral size.

OBITUARY.

Robert Monsey Rolfe, Lord Cranworth

The Atlantic telegraph announces the demise at London, yesterday, of Robert Monsey Rolfe—raised to the British peerage in December, 1850, by the title of Baron Cranworth—in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and the eighteenth of his baronial dignity. Lord Cranworth was born December 18, 1790. His father was Rev. Edmund Rolfe. His grandfather, Rev. Robert Rolfe, married to Alice Nelson, aunt of England's naval hero, Lord Nelson. Robert Monsey Rolfe received his education at Bury St. Edmund's, at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on him at the age of twenty-two, and in the same year (1812) he was elected a Fellow of Downing College. Four years subsequently, in 1816, he was licensed a barrister; and in an exceedingly brief time he acquired a large practice, as much by the learning and soundness of judgment he early displayed in the solving of exceedingly abstruse questions of law as by his perseverance. He was a man, in political as in judicial matters, of enlarged mind, and early espoused the liberal side, aiming always at the extension of the privileges of the people, his cardinal axiom being that there should, in the matter of government, be no difference between the poor and the rich, the weak and the powerful, as all were necessitated to bow before the majesty of the law. It was not, however, until 1832 that he could be persuaded to take a seat in Parliament, and by his industry and talents aid the liberal party in its efforts to reform many of the abuses which were an incubus upon the progress of the country. Accepting the nomination of the Penrhyn liberals in that year he was triumphantly returned to a seat in the British Legislature. He remained in Parliament until he was created one of the Barons of the Exchequer. In the year in which he was chosen to represent Penrhyn he was appointed Counsel to the Throne, and two years subsequently, in 1834, Solicitor-General. The Ministry, however, changing shortly afterwards, he resigned his position, and held no office except that of a legislator until 1835, when, the Liberals being once more returned to place, he was reappointed, and held the office until elevated to the bench. Upon the resignation and retirement of Lord Cottenham, he was created one of the Commissioners for holding the great seal. This commission he held until 1850, when he was raised to the Vice-Chancellorship, as the successor of Sir Launcelot Shadwell. In the same year he was created, as has been stated, a peer, and in that following was named one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeals in Chancery, and again, in 1852, was chosen by Lord Aberdeen Lord High Chancellor of England. As Lord High Chancellor Baron Cranworth succeeded in bringing in law practice many useful reforms, sanctioned by Parliament, and among other important acts of which he was regarded the author, were the Common Law Procedure act of 1854, the Charitable Trusts act of 1856, and the bill for the establishment of the Probate and the Divorce Courts. Having effected all the reforms it was possible in the then state of public enlightenment on social and political questions—the Cabinet of Aberdeen being no longer sufficiently in force, although a professedly liberal one, to sustain itself against the repeated assaults of Parliament, went to pieces in 1855—he retired with his coadjutors. He was shortly afterwards recalled to place by Lord Russell, who organized a coalition Ministry and worked faithfully as Lord Chancellor for the liberal interests, notwithstanding that Russell, Gladstone, and many others deserted him. On the collapse of the "coalition," Lord Cranworth attended faithfully to his duties as a legislator, refusing to compromise his high political character by entering into intrigues or aspiring to power; and when the Lord Chancellor Westbury (members of whose family were accused of certain heinous offenses that necessarily reflected on Westbury, and their publication certainly weakened the Palmerston-Russell Ministry) resigned, Lord Cranworth was again called to the Chancellorship in July, 1865, and upon the breaking up of the administration, caused by the defeat of Gladstone's Reform bill a year subsequently, he retired from public life full of years and honors. Lord Cranworth was in no sense of the word a genius. He had a comprehensive mind and was a hard worker. His chief merit as a lawyer and a statesman lay in the purity of his motives. He was a reformer from conviction, and although it would have served his purpose better, had he been a secretly ambitious man desirous of place and pelf, to have professed and advocated the conservative side in politics, he yet advanced in the estimation of the public and of those with whom he was necessitated to associate in Parliament and elsewhere perhaps far more rapidly than any other man of his time. In his death the cause of human progress has lost a true friend—one not vainly puffed up by personal success—one who, with enlarged and friendly views, believed firmly in the elevation of the masses, and in their participation, so far as was compatible with the permanency of British institutions, in the present state of enlightenment among the lower orders of the people, in all governmental questions through their representatives. Cranworth's political life was a success, although he was not gifted with that quality of speech which adorns the Senate; but he was a shrewd, calm, and high-minded debater, on whose simple statement his opponents could fully rely. As a lawyer his opinions are respected and often quoted; but his legal labors will never be placed on the same book shelf with those of St. Leonard and other great lights of English jurisprudence. Although exceedingly learned and thoroughly acquainted with the English classics, he never attempted to make for himself a brilliant name in the arena of literature. He was successful as a jurist and a politician, and in his lifetime received his reward.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A GENTLEMAN PUGILIST.

The Arrival of Jem Ward, the English Professional in New York.

The New York *Times* of to-day says:—A great many people will not feel enlightened to hear that Mr. Ward is in town. But wherever a twenty-four foot ring has been pitched the fame of Jem Ward is enduring. Jem was born in the opening of this century. Napoleon had signed the treaty of Campo Formo and the French republic was on its last legs when this renowned pugilist made his debut on this world's stage. For fourteen years he held the champion's belt of England, and held it with pluck and gallantry.

Last evening the Old Bowery Theatre was crowded, pit, parquet, and gallery, by all the principal fancy men of New York to take a look at this great and polite pugilist. Everybody was anxious to see him, but for a long time the pleasure was denied them. The Buislay family of gymnasts had to go through their athletic performances and it was late in the evening before the ex-champion showed up.

Two or three farces were played with the refined and elegant action which is not to be found outside of the old Bowery Theatre, and then Mr. Luke Welsh and Mr. John Dwyer were announced to spar by Mr. N. B. Clarke. This gentleman is the only successful Ghost who has ever appeared in *Hamlet* at the Bowery Theatre. His manner is ghostly, his speech is ghostly, his walk is ghostly, and his frock coat does not belong to this world. His manner of announcing the two duffers was in itself a most supernatural thing. After being announced, Mr. Welsh and Mr. Dwyer got at each other in a most ferocious way. Mr. Luke Welsh is too heavy in the water line to be a good sparrer, but still he is a thundering big fellow, and with a scientific person like Mr. Dwyer he made a most beautiful set-to. The "Cribb" scene, which is, by the way, a most disgusting scene, as the men who sit in it are forced to drink from empty glasses, was opened for the purpose of showing the skill of Mike Coburn and Patsey Sheppard. These two light weights went at each other hammer and tongs, and the audience got wild at the splendid thumping they gave each other. Then Jem Ward, sixty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches, and weighing two hundred and two pounds, with his feet encased in india-rubber slippers, came on the stage with Joe Coburn, and they were both cheered to their heart's content. The display of science between the young American champion and the veteran ex-champion of England was really a fine thing to see. Neither of the men were anxious to hit each other hard, and consequently there was no blood drawn. After the set-to was over Ward and Coburn shook hands in an amicable manner, and the sparrists were dismissed. Mr. Ward fought twenty ring parties, and was beaten only once. He has come to this country to keep a porter-house, and it is certain that a more elegant and polite fighter never landed in America than "Gentleman Jem" Ward.

—Circulars have been issued by the great beetroot sugar refinery at Itzehoe, in Holstein, to the farmers in the vicinity of Eutin, inviting them to cultivate beetroot on an extensive scale, and binding themselves to erect a new establishment in that town capable of working up 200,000 centners of roots annually, provided the proprietors of at least 1000 acres of land are willing to turn their attention to that species of cultivation. They offer to take any quantity at a certain fixed rate, and the cost of the new works at Eutin is estimated at $200,000.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Suit Against General Butler for False Imprisonment and Extortion.

Affairs in Central Asia—Reported Peace Treaty Between Russia and Bokhara.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Raported Peace Treaty Between Russia and Bokhara—English Opinion of the News.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 28.—Telegrams from St. Peters' burg, dated in that city yesterday, state that the *Invalide Russe*, official organ of the Russian Government, publishes that private advices have been received there from Central Asia announcing that a peace arrangement had been concluded between the Czar's general, on behalf of his Majesty, and the Emir of Bokhara.

The news is pretty generally credited in London, as it has been known in England for some time that negotiations tending towards a peaceful result had been entered on between the Russian authorities and the Emir during the last days of April. It is asserted that the Emir, after witnessing the steady progress and war power of the Russians for some time, secretly encouraged their advance to Bokhara, and that the officers of the Czar were well inclined to accept his friendly approaches, the Emir being alarmed at the flow of a discontented population towards the new Mussulman empire which is being established in Western China, and the Russian soldiers considerably harassed by the guerilla operations of Sadyk, the Schamyl of the Kirghiz Steppes, encouraged by the independent populations of Yarkhand, Khokand, and Kashghar.

Early in May Sadyk carried off a Russian officer with some of his men. The Beg of Samarkand and the Emir of Bokhara were ordered to interfere, but without any effect. So Colonel Abramoff, of the Russian army, despatched a force of Cossacks, with guns and rocket stands, to punish the villages of Bogdan-Ata, and Umma, lying in the mountains about sixty-seven miles west of Jeesakh.

The inhabitants fled on his approach, and the commandant had to content himself with burning Umma. So it is regarded as very probable here that both the Emir and the Russians have made a peace looking to a mutual advantage.

FROM BALTIMORE.

General Butler Sued for False Imprisonment—W. W. Wooley and the Kimberly Brothers Complainants.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Yesterday afternoon Colonel W. W. Wooley, of Cincinnati, who was lately in the custody of the Impeachment Managers at Washington, by his counsel, R. J. Brent and R. T. Merrick, sued out of the Superior Court of this city, a writ against General B. F. Butler for false imprisonment, for incarcerating him before he had authority to do so from the House of Representatives, and also for seizing here the private telegrams of the Colonel. Damages were laid in this suit at ten thousand dollars.

Another suit was also brought in the same court by R. J. Brent and W. M. Addison, as counsel for Kimberly Brothers, of this city, to recover some $31,000, or more, alleged to have been extorted from them by General Butler by duress while military commander at Fortress Monroe. Process in both suits was duly served on General Butler as he passed through here in the New York train last evening on his way to Massachusetts.

The City Council last night appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late flood.

Results of the Great Freshet.

Thirty of the Ellicott City drowned bodies and seven of Baltimore have now been recovered. The City Council yesterday appropriated about $350,000 towards repairing immediately the damages by the flood and relieving the sufferers. Thousands are still engaged in clearing away the debris, and repairing dilapidations. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is busy repairing bridges, and will soon be in running order; also the Northern Central will probably be to-morrow.

Accounts still arrive of additional flood damages in the country and the vicinity of Frederick, Montgomery, and other counties.

Business is generally dull and interrupted.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Governor Brownlow's Message to the Legislature.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 28.—Governor Brownlow's message to the Legislature in extra session will be read to-morrow in Nashville. He transmits the petitions of Union men from Middle and East Tennessee, reciting their wrongs, and leaves the question of arming the militia to the Legislature. Many committees and influential men have visited him, and urged him to recommend the enfranchisement of the non-voting whites; but he prefers to leave the whole question to the Legislature, and refuses any recommendation. On financial measures he urges prompt action towards paying the July interest and the matured bonds.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Reading, 95; Canton Company, 47½; Erie 69¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 93½; New York Central, 135½; Illinois Central, 150; Cumberland preferred, 130½; Virginia 6s, 54½; Missouri 6s, 91¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114½; do 1864, 111¾; do. 1865, 112½; new issue, 109¼; do. 1867, 109¼; 10-40s, 109. Gold 143¾. Money, 7¾ per cent. Exchange, 110¼.

—A tunic, representing eighty years of labor, was worn at the Turkish Ambassador's fete in Paris.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

The Freshet Near Baltimore—The Calamity at Ellicott City, Md.

The Baltimore *American* of this morning says:—The calamity at Ellicott City is described by Miss H. C. Adams, Principal of Western Female High School No. 1 of this city, with great clearness. Miss Adams was sitting with a child in the house of Mr. Gibbons, and looking up the river, called the attention of the child to the water, which was coming down in a wild manner, but which she supposed was not unusual in a shower, although no rain had then fallen at Ellicott City, except a few pattering drops, since day-break. Within ten minutes of her first notice of the coming water, the houses on the tongue of made land between the race and the river were cut off from all communication on either side. Trees, logs, debris of every kind, and the bridge above, swept down the river on one side, and through the race on the other with fearful velocity, cutting off all communication with the main land. Dr. Owings, whose house was on this tongue of the land, had but a few minutes before left his family, much against the remonstrances of his wife, who had become alarmed at the threatening aspect of the sky; and only after three messages were sent, he left—to return to it no more. He had barely reached the bridge on his return, then looking forward, he saw the flood coming down, and all the houses on the small breadth of land between the raceway and the river, not only surrounded with water, but that the flood had already driven them into the second story. Dr. Owings took refuge in the house of Mr. Gibbons, not a hundred feet from his own dwelling, and called to his wife, advising her how she should act for the safety of herself and children by her side. Speedily the water drove her and the children to the roof, where, clinging to the chimney, they seemed somewhat secure, but the rocking of the house—a three-story frame—soon caused the chimney to fall. Meanwhile, Mrs. Marschane, being in the house above, reached up to Mrs. Owings a baby three weeks old, supposing it would be safer there than in her own maternal arms. Mrs. Owings was seen to hold it as long as she lived.

Dr. Owings, calling across the race, as his house floated from its foundation and lodged against the next below, directed that the walls of the adjoining houses should be cut through. This was done by Mr. Fountain, and thus, as one house after another fell, working most heroically, this noble man cut through the walls of seven houses, until they came to the last in the row. This house was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Patridge, who had sold it very recently, and were to leave it on the following day for a new home in Virginia.

In this house all the occupants of the six houses above were assembled. All the other houses had fallen and drifted away, but this, for a time stood firm against the torrent, and there was a slight hope that it might be saved. Suddenly it was seen to waver, and in a moment more, with all its precious burden of children, women, and men—men powerless against the flood, although within a hundred feet of solid ground—it fell with a terrific crash, and not one soul was saved.

That Dr. Owings lost his reason and endeavored to throw himself into the current and was only held back by strong men; that men put their hands over their eyes as house after house fell, and could not look upon the terrible sight; that the last shriek of despair was too much for the loving, living friends, and they were forced to stop their ears, will give our readers but a faint idea of the horrors of this terrible calamity.

Miss Adams does not refer to anything except what she saw, and the above, it must be remembered, is only one of the incidents of the destruction of Ellicott City.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices generally were firmer. Government bonds were ¼@¼ per cent. higher. 115¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108½ for 10-40s; 106 for July 7·30s; 111¼ for '64 5-20s; 109¼ for July '65 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 109¼ for '67 5-20s; and 109⅞ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53@53¼, a slight advance; Reading at 47¼; a slight decline; Minehill at 56, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 26¼@26¾, an advance of ¾; Catawissa preferred at 34@34½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 127, an advance of ½; 33 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; and 49½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 67 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10½ for Hestonville; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, no change. 60 was bid for Girard; 70 for City; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 60 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 21½, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 21⅞@21½, an advance of ¼. 11½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 15½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 50½ for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$500 Bel & Del 3 m bs..... 82

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 City 6s. New..is.	102½	2.0 sh Reading..is..830.	47¾
$900 do. New..is.	102¾	3 do.....	47¾
$1000 Pa cp 5s.....	99⅞	36 do.....	47¾
$22000 do.....	99⅞	100 do.....1f1.	47¾
$7000 Leh 6s, gold 1.....	88½	100 sh Phil & E.....	26½
100 sh Penna R.....	53½	100 do.....	26⅝
100 do...s60wn.	53	42 do.....	26
10 do.....	53⅜	100 do.....b60.	26⅝
200 do..is..s60wn	53	100 do.....	26⅝
143 do.....is.	53¼	100 sh Leh Nav.....	21½
5 do.....c.rec.	53	100 do...s60wn.	21¾
100 do.....s60.	53½	100 do...s15wn.	21¾
100 do..c..is.rec.	53¾	300 do.....is.s30.	21¾
103 do.....rec.	53¾	100 do...s60wn.	21¾
100 do.....s60.	53⅝	100 sh Cata Pf.....	b60. 34¾
6 sh Minehill.....	56	100 do.....	s30. 34¾
18 sh Mech Bk.....is.	31½	100 do.....	s60. 34
100 sh Sch N Pf.....	21¾	300 sh Key Zinc.....	is. 1¼
100 sh Locust Mt. s5wn	47		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers. No. 105 S. Third street:—

10·00 A. M.	.	144¼	11·40 A. M.	.	144¾
10·02 "	.	144⅜	11·50 "	.	143⅞
10·10 "	.	144⅜	11·55 "	.	143¾
10·24 "	.	144	11·56 "	.	144
10·35 "	.	144¼	12·02 P. M.	.	144¼
11·15 "	.	144	12·08 "	.	144¼
11·35 "	.	143⅞	12·30 "	.	144¼

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110@110⅛; 3 days, 110¼@110⅜. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 15@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 12½@5f. 10.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¾@115⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾@114⅞; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112⅜; do, July, 1865, 109¼@109½; do. July, 1867 109¼@109⅝; 1868, 109¼@109⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108½; U. S. 7·30s, 3d series, 108⅛@109; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; September, 1865, 118⅛@118¼; October, 1865, 117¼@117⅝. Gold, 143¾@144.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115⅛@115¼; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¾; new 5 20s, 1864, 111¾@111⅞; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1867, 109¼@109½; do., 1868, 109¼@109⅝; 10-40s, 108¼@108½; 7·30s, July, 109@109¼. Gold, 144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 28.—There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Flour, which is entirely from the home consumers, who operate sparingly; sales of 500 barrels at $7 50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9·25 for extras; $9@11·25 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12·50 for old and new wheat Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14·00 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·25 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is more wheat offering, and holders are firm in their views, but the aggregate business is small; sales of 3500 bushels new Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Ohio red at $2·30. Rye is selling at $1 60@1·65 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former quotations; sales of Western mixed at $1·18. Oats are without essential change; sales at 86@88c. for Pennsylvania; and 89@90c. for Southern. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Provisions are dull at previously quoted rates.

Whisky is in better demand, and we quote at $4·50 in bond.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald of to day.

"The gold market showed a strong upward tendency yesterday, ostensibly in consequence of the concurrence of both Houses of Congress in the report of the Conference Committee upon the Funding bill. As, however, the latter does not make conversions of outstanding bonds into the new stock compulsory, and as it failed to unfavorably affect Government securities in the least, the upward course of the premium must be attributed to general and speculative causes rather than the special one referred to. The fluctuations were from 143¾ at the opening to 144¾, with the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the board at 144, following which the quotations advanced to 144⅜@144¾. There was a moderately active borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made at two and three per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $28,106,000, the gold balances to $1,197,346, and the currency balances to $1,735,703. The imports of specie from foreign ports at this port last week amounted to $37 099, making a total of $4,157,509 since the 1st of January. The disposition to buy gold on speculation for a rise is more general than it has been for a long time past, and there is much in the commercial position of the country to sustain the premium at its present point and even to force it higher, while speculation under such circumstances never fails to stimulate its natural tendency. There is a large mercantile "short" interest outstanding, and the bulls make capital out of this, while they have a standing argument in their favor in the extent to which our securities are held in Europe. But for the wretched financial policy of Congress and the Treasury, however, since the termination of the war, the premium would have been much lower than it is by this time. The disbursements of coin to interest by the Sub-Treasury during the day amounted to $241,000, and the conversion of seven-thirty notes to $314,850."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money is abundant at 3@4 per cent. with the largest amount of transactions at 3 per cent. Government dealers are run down with applications to loan at this rate, and some balances are left at 2 per cent.

"Sterling exchange was firm at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110¾; London, sight, 110⅞; Paris, long, 5·13⅛@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·10⅝; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36⅝@36¾; Amsterdam 41⅛@41⅜; Frankfort, 41@41⅛; Bremen 79⅝@80; Berlin, 71⅞@72.

"The Funding bill adopted in Joint Committee, and passed by the Senate yesterday, now only needs the signature of the President to become a law, having passed the House by a vote of 101 to 39. Its passage had no effect on the price of bonds, and it will probably become a dead letter. Perhaps it may be used for political buncombe by members of Congress, who will go before their constituents claiming to have used their best efforts to reduce the public burdens by a reduction of interest; but the bill will not satisfy the holders of bonds or anybody else that expected any financial sagacity from Congress. It appears to have failed entirely to comprehend the situation.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:—Receipts—For Customs, $475 000; for Gold Notes, $162,000; total Receipts, $3,305,975·16; total Payments, $2,883,501.39; Balance, $81,780,948·19.

"In Freights—to Liverpool by steamer—7800 bushels Wheat at 5¼d; 350 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.; and 2000 boxes Cheese at 25s."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... JULY 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ..... 73 | 11 A. M. ..... 82 | 2 P. M. 86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, St. John, N. B., R. Taylor & Co.

Brig Waltham, Lewis, Portland, Geo. S. Reppller.

Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, Lynn, Tyler & Co.

Schr John Tyler, Cook, Charlestown, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr J. C. McShain, Johnson, Richmond, do.

Schr Reading RR No. 30, Corson, New Haven, Quintard, Ward & Co.

Schr Polly Price, Yates, Beverly, Van Dusen, Bro, & Co.

Schr Jas. Alderdice, Willetts Boston, do.

Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, Charleston, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Boston, Weid, Nagle & Co.

Schr W. Jones, Wooster, Newburyport, Knigut & Son.

Schr J. D. Graham, Dickinson, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr W. Walton, Reeves, Georgetown, Captain.

Str

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Revival of a Bad Spirit.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Since the publication of General Blair's first letter and his nomination as Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, there has been a sudden and notable increase in the vehemence, and violent language, of the Southern Democratic press, and of Democratic speakers in the Southern States. Some of the language we read now in Southern Democratic newspapers reminds one of the days just before 1861, when Yancey and his companions were "firing the Southern heart;" or of the period during the Rebellion, when scolding at the Yankees was thought by the writers and speakers for the Rebel cause to be so good a means of keeping up the spirits of the Rebel army that even Mr. Davis adopted it.

Mr. Toombs, in Atlanta, at a Democratic ratification meeting, denounced the Republican party as "the men who for the last six years have shamed human nature itself, and violated every principle of virtue and truth;" and he did not scruple to declare that "as the late war was produced by a defeated Democracy in 1860," so the country should have no peace until it restored the Democratic party to power. Governor Vance, of North Carolina, said in Richmond, on his return from the New York Convention, "he could talk more familiarly of the wrongs of the South here than at the North;" he declared himself still "a Rebel," and argued at length that "what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair." So General Wise said at Richmond, "he did not care for the platform. It told a lie in its first resolution. It said secession was dead; that was not so; secession was more alive than ever. He supported the nominees, and especially Blair, because he had declared that he would assume military power."

So, too, Wade Hampton, but lately the advocate of negro suffrage, declared after the Convention that only the white vote should be counted in the Presidential election; and all over the Southern States the cry of "a white man's government" begins to be heard again, and that in quarters where, before the Democratic platform was announced, and the letter of Blair was circulated, men were beginning to adapt themselves to what is called "the new order of things," and to urge each other to make the best of what they did not like.

It is not six weeks since Democratic papers in Georgia and other Southern States spoke with gratification of "Democratic negroes," and expressed the belief that with a sensible policy the blacks would, to a great extent, support the Democratic ticket. But now the cry is again for "a white man's government." General Blair and the Convention which nominated him appear to have "fired the Southern heart" anew; and to such a degree that the Richmond *Dispatch* thinks it politic, and in consonance with the spirit of the war, to print such a paragraph as this:—

"Shall we never have done with that old humbug 'Admiral Farragut,' as he is called? We suppose that there have been twenty thousand dollars' worth of telegrams sent over the Atlantic Cable concerning his whereabouts and his doings. He is certainly making the most of his little victories. It is as Carlyle says—the world will have its heroes; and if there are no real ones, it worships sham ones. Farragut is the nearest approach to a hero that the Federal navy turned out during the late war, and so he has to stand for the genuine article."

It seems a pity that the evil spirit which misled the Southern people into Rebellion should appear again, and with all its virulence. There was reason to hope, of late, that sensible and moderate counsels would prevail there, and that the Democratic leaders, many of whom favored the nomination of Mr. Chase in the New York Convention, would see the importance of accepting some questions as settled, and going on to other matters of general importance.

It would seem that the letter of Mr. Blair and the action of the New York Convention worked upon these men like a bugle blast upon an old war-horse; they flung away at once all peaceful notions, and began to cry out anew the old war-cry of a "white man's government." Before, they were ready to accept reconstruction as an accomplished fact; even the *World* consented to that, and showed, in elaborate articles, that to do otherwise, to refuse to accept reconstruction, would be for Southern Democrats to stultify themselves. But now, every Southern Democratic speaker and writer demands that the reconstruction acts shall be overturned.

Every patriotic man must lament to see the revival of this spirit of hatred, proscription, and defiance of law—for which the Democratic leaders are responsible; and no man who desires to see reconstruction settled, and the country at rest, but will see the importance of defeating, by a large majority, that party, which is thus the inspirer of disorder, and the hope of the lawless and violent.

The Reconstructed Southern States—President Johnson Providing a Cause for His Removal.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The impeachment of Andrew Johnson has been dismissed from the public mind as among the things of the past; but from the present posture of affairs at Washington we shall not be surprised if the Hon. Ben. Wade shall yet be made master of the White House, and in the interval to the approaching Presidential election.

Mr. Johnson, in his late veto messages and proclamations in reference to the reconstructed Southern States, substantially takes the ground that the State governments under which said States have been readmitted into Congress are illegal and void, and that the provisional governments organized under his policy are the only local establishments which he can recognize in his view of the Constitution. It is given out from Washington that within the last three days he has expressed himself to this effect, that he cannot consistently recognize the officers of the Southern State Governments set up under the policy of Congress, and that, consequently, he will be obliged either not to hold any intercourse with them, or address himself to the officers who, in his judgment, are legally entitled to recognition—that is, the officers under his provisional governments, which were set aside and superseded by Congress. On this tack, we say, it is not impossible nor improbable that Mr. Johnson may find himself impeached, tried, condemned, and removed before the 3d of November.

Congress has resolved upon a recess from this day to the third Monday in September. Let us suppose that during this recess the State authorities of Georgia, for instance, set up under the Reconstruction laws of Congress, are discountenanced by the opposition elements of the State; that the Governor and his subordinates (the United States army being withdrawn) find themselves powerless to enforce their State laws; that a general refusal to recognize them is inflamed to an organized resistance which cannot be overcome short of some aid from the Federal Government in the shape of soldiers; that the Governor applies to the President for this assistance; that the President declines to render it or to recognize the Governor in this appeal, but that, in recognizing as the legal provisional head of the State his own deposed Provisional Governor, Mr. Johnson shall reinstate him and his policy—what will be the first proceeding of the House of Representatives with the reassembling of Congress in September? Assuredly it will be the impeachment of Andrew Johnson for the high crime and misdemeanor of resisting and overthrowing the laws of Congress and inciting insurrection, etc., the prosecution of the indictment under the late Committee of Managers, and such a shortening of the trial, under new rules of the Senate, as will bring about the conviction and removal of the accused before the 3d of November—the day of the Presidential election.

Conviction and removal, we say, because, since the late impeachment trial, in which a change of one vote would have put Mr. Johnson out and Mr. Wade in his place, fourteen ultra anti-Johnson radicals have been added to the Senate, clamorous, all of them, for his impeachment. Now we have the evidence before us, in his late veto messages and proclamations of the ratification of the constitutional amendment by the reconstructed States, that Mr. Johnson does not recognize these new State Governments, but flatly denies their validity in the presence of Congress. Is he likely, then, to recognize them in the absence of Congress? No. Should Governor Bullock, of Georgia, in the absence of Congress, apply to him for assistance, Mr. Johnson may be expected to pay no attention to the appeal. To answer it would be to give up his whole case. It is altogether probable, then, that during the recess of Congress such scenes of demoralization and confusion in these reconstructed States of the South will result from this policy that on reassembling in September there will be no alternative left the two houses but the removal of the otherwise unmanageable obstruction at the White House.

Down to this point, even in his proclamations required by law, Mr. Johnson sticks to his policy and denies the validity of the reconstruction system of Congress. A call from one of these new Southern Governors will put him to the test, point blank, of a surrender to or a defiance of Congress to do its worst; and we have seen enough of him to fear that what he calls his consistency and regard for the Constitution he will follow against a stone wall or over a precipice. One would think that in being cast off by the Republicans and in being overlooked by the Democrats it has become the policy of Mr. Johnson to be revenged upon both these parties in driving them in the South to the verge of another civil war. From the beginning, however, he has furnished political capital to the radicals, when otherwise their own follies and blunders and botchwork would have utterly ruined them. In the matter of these reconstructed States we have only to say to Mr. Johnson that the further prosecution of his conflict with Congress, whatever may be its effects upon the two great parties of the day, promises almost to a certainty to open the door of the White House for his expulsion and the introduction of the Hon. Ben. Wade.

The Fortieth Congress---Its Reconstruction Record.

From the N. Y. Times.

The record of the Fortieth Congress is now before the people, just as that of the Thirty-ninth was, two years ago; that is, before the people as fully as it can be previous to the November elections. No two Congresses were ever in more thorough accord than these two. The Thirty-ninth was not elected upon the special issues of reconstruction. But it proceeded to the work with vigor; and, if in its manner it was too slow, and perhaps too indirect, still the material result was satisfactory. The Fourteenth Amendment, the Civil Rights bill, and the bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau met the popular sense as to what was needed for the security of the nation, for the benefit of the emancipated slave, and for the permanent welfare of the South.

and psalms which degraded it from a creature of life and beauty into a pack-horse for carrying theological dogmas. The drama was totally abolished. Painting must not depart from or rise above the literal rendering of Mrs. Grundy's spectacled wrinkles and plaited night-cap, and was judged admirable as the wart on the nose, the wen, and the hare lip were accurately reproduced on the canvas. Poetry was chiefly occupied in putting Deuteronomy into doggerel, the Revolutionary War into rhyme, the exploits of Christopher Columbus and Captain John Smith into verse, and those of Captain Kidd into song. Sculpture being expressly forbidden by the Ten Commandments, or at least by one of them, nobody durst make any graven images, lest some one should bow down to them and worship them, improbable as might seem such an act of devotion toward such objects as the experiment would have produced had it been tried. Fictitious literature was so under ban that commentators were reluctant to admit, and lesser preachers indignantly denied, that any of the parables described events which had not actually occurred, or that truth could ever be usefully conveyed through any medium framed by the imagination. And architecture, especially in the erection of temples of worship, was confined to getting the largest number of souls into a single building with the least cost.

Alas for the old and the conservative, when by the increase of wealth, by the vast labor-power of machinery, and by accumulating capital and leisure, society was drawn away from these ancient moorings and drifted out into the wider sea of modern life! Now, enjoyment for its own sake has become legitimate in public esteem, and even the moralist arrests the overworked toiler with "Stop, for your soul's sake, and enjoy yourself." We have not, as a people, yet learned the art of enjoyment very thoroughly, but we have very generally come to entertain grave doubts whether we ought not to. The first representative writer of the age, Charles Dickens, is never so truly first as when he shows the tendencies of unrelieved toil to brutalize, and of the pursuit of the useful only to harden and benumb the finer qualities of our nature. He has taught the age that coarseness and savagery, and with them crime and slavery, may result as well from the absence of art or amusement as from heterodoxy in creed, and that "sticking to facts" and to business may make a Gradgrind or Podsnap so odious that we shall thank God for endowing us with imaginations and rendering us capable of play. But lest we ourselves should fall into the errors of the past, and value amusement as a means of profit, we the more plainly assert that the age is beginning to learn that all profit is but a means of amusement, and that all utility and duty terminate in pleasure as their last and highest fruit. Under the influence of this conviction we are restoring art and amusement to the high place they have held in the culminating periods of every nation or civilization. There have been for twenty-five years a gradual and sure revival of the physical and the sensuous, and demolition of the ascetic, the coarse, and the vulgar in average American social life. At first it pleaded feebly for the toleration of the fine arts. It transformed our churches from theological barns into reformatory parlors. It has taught American ladies that waspish intellectuality and a swelling forehead, pale with an overload of knowledge, cannot compensate for the absence of a healthy bust, a fine flow of animal spirits, lungs that can sing, and limbs that can walk. This advance in the standard of taste, towards admiring the work of the Creator more than that of the school-ma'am, is reflected even in our fashions. A lady who in the fashions of twenty-five years ago would have looked very waspish and intellectual, would in the style of to-day exhibit a full healthy habit and a mode of hair-dressing which allows her excess of intellect, if she is so afflicted, to reveal itself only in her conversation. All manly sports, from the princely and expensive luxury of yachting down to base ball, are in favor, with a growing consciousness that our previous neglect of them has been from every point of view an injury. Womanly sports are becoming muscular, are tending toward horseback riding, boating, bowling, skating, and other vigorous amusements, of which croquet is the introductory apology rather than a fair example. The effects of this development of nature, art, and amusement, and of the purely esthetic element in our national life, we believe, will be the growth of vigor, individuality, harmony, and freedom in our modes of thought and social manners, and of purity as well as happiness in our individual life. The system of moral repression may have its merits, but the effects of development and culture are found to be less severe and more efficient in lessening vice and promoting social well being.

The Five-twenty Question.

From the N. Y. World.

A Boston correspondent sends us a communication (printed in another column) on the vexed and muddled question of Greenbacks vs. Gold. Although we agree with many of his ideas, we cannot concur in his practical proposal, which is to pay off the Five-twenty bonds at their present price in gold. This proposal to split the difference between the public creditors and the tax-payers looks like an attempt to substitute equity for law; but, when examined, it is neither law nor equity. That it is not law is easily demonstrated. At the end of twenty years, or after five if the Government has the means and is so disposed, it promises to pay so many dollars. What is a dollar? It is a gold coin of a certain standard of fineness, or it is a legal-tender Treasury note—one or the other of these, but not something different from either. If the law promised to pay the principal of the Five-twenties in gold, the discharge of the debt in anything less valuable would be a repudiating swindle. But if, on the other hand, the law promised payment in greenbacks, the discharge of the debt in something more valuable would be a betrayal of the tax-payers to make the bondholders a gift. What is due depends on the meaning of the word dollars, and although it is a mischief that it has two different meanings, it is a mercy that it has not more than two. In one sense or the other, the principal of the Five-twenties is due; it must be paid either in gold dollars or in paper dollars in strict accordance with law. The Government is morally bound to keep the faith of contracts. The present controversy is a conflict of contesting interpretations, each of which is perfectly precise. If gold be not due, dollar for dollar, then only greenbacks are due, dollar for dollar—and *vice versa*.

This record was ratified by an overwhelming popular majority in the elections of 1866, and a Congress was returned in which the Republican predominance in both Houses was fully maintained. Sustained by this result, the Thirty-ninth Congress, before its final adjournment, enacted the Military Reconstruction bill, which remanded the powers of the ten Southern States which had rejected the Fourteenth Amendment to the whole people of those States without distinction of color, excepting only those who had been prominent in the Rebellion; provided for the making of new constitutions, and established military governments to secure the perfect operation both of this and former enactments.

Scarcely had the Thirty-ninth Congress adjourned, March 4, 1867, when its successor, receiving its mantle, proceeded to organization. The work of the new Congress, so far as reconstruction was concerned, had been already laid out for it. To retreat was fatal; to vacillate was both weak and ruinous; but to carry out the programme demanded at once unusual firmness and moderation. At every step it must meet the great obstacle of the previous Congress—a refractory President. Fortunately a two-thirds majority could always be counted upon for any necessary measure—but the necessity of this large majority in one respect operated favorably, since only such enactments could be passed as commanded the full strength of the Republican vote in both Houses. The President's power to obstruct or oppose reconstruction within the limits of the Southern States had been removed by the Tenure-of-Office act, passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. Mr. Johnson attempted to break these fetters through the legal pronunciamentoes of his Attorney-General; but this only called forth an explanatory supplement to the Reconstruction acts which even the acute Stanbery could not evade by legal subtleties. General Grant was invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, and appointment of military or civil officers in the Southern States; and the supplementary act to the Military bill, passed earlier in the session, and imposing conditions to control the registration of voters, times of elections, etc., was explicitly defined. This explanatory bill was passed over the President's veto by 100 to 22 in the House, and by 30 to 6 in the Senate. This overwhelming majority indicated the steady purpose of Congress to complete the great work committed to it by the people.

It has been charged that this purpose was a partisan one. Well, in the same sense, the war was partisan. There was a party which opposed the war; of course, the same party opposed all conditions for securing the results of the victory. As between the parties, the simple question is, which was national? which represented the popular will? And about that there can be no dispute.

The preliminary work of reconstruction, so far as Congress was concerned, was thus concluded before the close of July, 1867. The subsequent steps must be taken by the Southern States. Registration was then completed; Conventions were elected at various times, and new Constitutions were framed. All of these Constitutions provided for universal suffrage, from which only prominent Rebels were excepted. In connection with the ratification of these Constitutions, the Fourteenth amendment was also ratified. Three States only are left in the lurch—Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. All the others have been admitted to representation in both Houses of Congress. By a special enactment the electoral vote of those States not admitted to representation—and it is not possible that any more will be admitted before November—will not be counted. And there, for the present, reconstruction rests. This matter has been the principal business of the present Congress, and the record is before the people for ratification or rejection. Those who support its action are the true conservatives. For the nullification of its reconstruction measures would result in a commotion, an upheaval and a general disturbance of our national affairs, from which the country could not recover for years.

Physical Amusement and Culture.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whether the great physical contest with the Rebellion has awakened our people to the consciousness that after all moral truths are feeble unless sustained by muscular support, or whether the lectures of the physiologists in favor of developing bone and brawn as well as brain are having their effect, certainly the American people are undergoing a wholesome reform in the matter of athletic sports and physical enjoyments. The base-ball tournaments, the growing popularity of yachting, and the importance attached to the regattas, and the introduction of races and other sports at our agricultural fairs annually held in every county in our great farming States, all indicate a notable revival of the physical, which we cannot help acknowledging, though we may not explain it. A little reflection, we think, will satisfy the reader, who might at first dissent from the view, that this is no casual incident, but a universal tidal movement of the people in favor of a higher development of our physical life and culture. American life, in the earlier stages of our history, was a very serious affair. Whatever residuum of vigor was left unexhausted by labor was deemed to be wholly due to intellectual and spiritual culture; and even these were strictly utilitarian, not esthetic, the main object of education being to deliver its possessor from the bondage of bodily toil, and the end of religion being that "peace" and "rest" which form the natural horizon of hope to a race of struggling laborers. Minds thus absorbed in contending with the stern realities of this world, and the most profound problems of the next, were more anxious to crucify the flesh than to develop it, and would have regarded the terms "muscular Christianity" as an irreverent attempt to establish a league between God and Belial. Then, as now, very many fell into the sluiceways of appetite and passion, and were dragged down to perdition. But the new doctrine that the appetites and passions are of divine origin, and when properly studied and understood are among the guides to right and pure living, though it had been propounded by a few, was righteously misinterpreted and abhorred by the mass of good men and women. Amusement, when it ceased to be either useful, laborious, or religious, when it was not in some way connected with apple-paring, corn-husking, building stone fences, raising barns, harvesting, getting married, or sending the Gospel into foreign lands, was sinful, or, at the very least, a waste of time. That human and animal strength which could find so much useful development in labor should be wasted in racing, boxing, wrestling, walking, skating, or cricket, or ball-playing, or quoits, or swimming, or hunting, or pleasure-riding, was proof of the continued power of the devices of the evil one. The fine arts, music, painting, poetry, fiction, architecture, the drama, were shorn of the liberty of art, robbed of their freedom, grace, and beauty, and made to serve as handmaids in the kitchen of use and profit. Music must be confined to the discordant execution of a style of hymns

It is of considerable public consequence that this controversy should be settled; but the laws of Congress and the action of the Treasury Department are such a hotch-potch of contradictions and absurdities, that much can be plausibly said for either side. If it were a private controversy between two individuals, it would inevitably go into a court of law. It is a disgrace to the Republican party to have got the subject into such a muddle by their ambiguous, blundering legislation; the more so as the Government cannot be sued and the question brought to a judicial test. The *World's* opinion on the subject is well-known. We have seen no reason to change it, and it is not changed, but Congress alone can interpret the law; and as the Congress which must pay the debt will be a different one from that which contracted it, the decision will be really made by the people in electing members of that body. As things now look, the popular verdict will be in favor of paying the principal of the five-twenties in paper money; that interpretation of the law having constantly gained new adherents in both political parties, until they form a large majority of one and a considerable portion of the other. Even if the next Congress should be Republican, it will not dare to pay the five-twenties in gold. As this Congress durst not pass Senator Edmunds' resolution, although the Republicans have four-fifths of both Houses, there is no likelihood that any subsequent Congress will adopt his interpretation of the law, after the other has made so much progress. We incline to think that the five-twenty bonds will never be paid, but exchanged for other bonds on whose meaning there will rest no uncertainty. The doubts which the present controversy has occasioned, and which really arise out of the blundering ambiguity of the laws, will make the holders of the five-twenty bonds willing to exchange them for bonds bearing a lower rate of interest but unmistakably payable in gold.

Although the proposal of our correspondent has a seeming air of equity, it is not really equitable. If the bonds are due in gold, there is no equity in paying their present gold value, the depression in the price being partly due to the doubts which have been thrown upon this point. If they are payable in greenbacks, they ought nevertheless to be above par, for they are drawing nearly nine per cent. interest when money is well invested at five or six. It is the gold interest which keeps them above par, the price of the bonds depending upon a calculation of probabilities as to how long the Government will let them run after the expiration of the five years. Surely, the Government is not bound to make good speculative calculations respecting the use it will make of its liberty to redeem the bonds between the fifth and the twentieth year.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmwsm

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. No. 1347 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs. Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 fwtw

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

s2 PHILADELPHIA.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS.

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth1

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 19

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc. would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes in dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 11 19

THE STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,

(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),

No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.

EDWARD H. GRAHAM, Secretary and Treasurer

3 28 3m

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

H. WALKER & SONS,

mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 108 JONES' Alley

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer

A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their new Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS. Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent Second, for horse driving

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

ETTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 24 p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

1 13 thstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Special attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of MARTIN LOUIS BACHRACH, a BANKRUPT.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MARTIN LOUIS BACHRACH, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS Assignee, 7 21 to 31 No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

ESTATE OF JOHN K. BRINGHURST, Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against said estate present them to

ELIZABETH BRINGHURST, Executrix. GEORGE W. GAMBLE, Executor. 7 7 in 61* No. 640 FRANKLIN Street.

ESTATE OF ANNA CATHARINE AMOS, Deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the above Estate, all persons indebted thereto will make payment and those having claims present them to

JACOB SPIELMAN, Executor, 7 21 in 6t* No. 2100 VINE Street.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

S. Morris Wain, No. 13 South Delaware avenue.

Adolph E. Borie, No. 338 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about half-past 9 o'clock, last evening, was caused by the burning of a wooden building, used by George Seifer for the purpose of manufacturing coffins. The building is in the rear of No. 321 South Sixth street. It is owned by T. A. Mason, and valued at $400. The stock of Mr. Seifer is valued from three to four hundred dollars. The tile manufactory of Mr. Ayers, at the rear of No. 319 South Sixth street, a brick building, was also burned out, together with the stock of tiles and other articles. This structure was also owned by Mr. Mason. The building No. 531 Powell street, occupied by Mr. Koebner as a bakery, was damaged slightly in the rear, and the building occupied by Mr. Combs was also damaged, and the furniture injured to the amount of about $400. During the progress of the fire a young man, who was engaged in putting water on the flames, was struck with a brick and slightly injured. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—David Mercer and Isaac Conway had a hearing at 6 o'clock, last evening, charged with riot and assault and battery. Bernard Cramer, complainant, residing at No. 10 Western avenue, testified that on the 4th of July last, he was attracted to the door of his residence by an uproar in the street, and found an excited crowd outside. The demonstration appeared to be against a young member of his family, who was pushed in by the witness, and the door at once closed. There was then a battering at the door with what he supposed to be clubs and hatchets, and his nephew opened it, and was struck on the head with some instrument and knocked down. Soon afterwards the crowd dispersed. The young man was badly hurt, so much so that he was taken to the Hospital, where he remained several weeks. Witness saw the accused in the crowd, but he could not say that they assaulted the young man. The hearing was continued until to-day, to enable the prosecutor to produce other witnesses.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their hall last evening. P. B. Simons, Esq., President, was in the chair. Mr. Simons made a few remarks. He confined himself mainly to the great work which the associations are accomplishing throughout the land. J. Henry Smith, delegate to the late International Convention held at Detroit, read his report. The document states that the Convention was one of the largest and best ever held in this country. Seven hundred delegates, representing five hundred and fifty associations, embracing a membership of seventy thousand, and owning $750,000 worth of property, were in attendance. Among those present were General O. O. Howard, of the Washington Association; Hon. C. N. Olds of Ohio; Professor Northrup, of Yale College; Dr. Bethune, of Halifax; and W. M. Caberry, of San Francisco. There was no other business of interest transacted.

ACCIDENTS.—John Holmes, a child four years of age, was run over yesterday by a coal cart, at Frankford road and Girard avenue. One foot was seriously injured. The child was removed to his home, Adrian street, below Thompson.

George Russell, a workman in Morris' foundry, Richmond street, was admitted into the Episcopal Hospital yesterday, with his foot badly injured.

Sarah Leech was also admitted with a fractured thigh.

William Fegman, aged thirty-seven years, residing in Norristown, had his leg broken yesterday at Shall's Works, Norristown. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and is considered to be in a critical condition.

A lad of ten years, named James Kelley, residing at No. 236 Union street, had his hand badly cut yesterday by a threshing-machine at Walnut street wharf. He was admitted to the Hospital.

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—A meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Grant and Colfax Club was held last evening in the club room, N. E. corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets. In the absence of the President, Mr. E. H. Fitler, the Vice President, Jno. L. Shoemaker, Esq., presided, and James W. Sayre acted as Secretary. There was a large accession of members, and the organization is doing good service in the cause in which they are engaged.

The Workingmen's Nicholson Campaign Club of the Fourth Congressional District, met at Kurtz and Poplar streets, and will hold another meeting on Thursday evening. They have adopted a series of resolutions strongly endorsing their favorite candidate for the position to which he aspires.

LARCENY.—James Basher and John Clemens were arrested yesterday at the tavern corner of Gaffney's avenue and Fitzwater street, on the charge of robbing the money-drawer. They had a hearing before Alderman Boswell, when it was testified that they went into the tavern and called for ale, and when the proprietor returned from the cellar he discovered the drawer open and a piece of currency in Basher's hand. This was attempted to be swallowed when the arrest was made. The defendants were held for trial

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Delaware Conference of the Methodist Episcopal (colored) Church, which has been in session for several days past, in Zoar M. E. Church, Brown street, above Fourth, in this city, closed last evening. Bishop E. Janes, D. D., presided, and Bishops Simpson and Ames were present during the session. On Sunday eleven elders and seven deacons were ordained by Bishops Janes and Simpson. During the session provisions were made for uniting all the colored Methodist churches in one conference.

—The Survey Department was directed during the past year to prepare plans of the city in the First, Second, Eighth, and Ninth Survey Districts, covering 4077 acres. Over one-half of this work has been completed. Of the 129.125-1000 square miles of territory within the city boundaries, there are now on file in the Department of Surveys, plans establishing the street lines and grades covering 43,345 acres, or 68 square miles.

—The Managers of the Home Mission Society have purchased a fine property on Arch street, near Sixth, and will open their office there in a few days. The building cost $14,000, and will be arranged in a manner to accommodate the wants of the poor, for whose benefit the society has been established, and also those of the managers who are compelled to hold frequent meetings in relation to the interests of the poor.

—A sewer is to be constructed on the line of Chestnut street, from Second street to Front, to be built of brick, circular in form, and having an inter or diameter of three feet. This has been deemed a necessary improvement for a long time, and the contractor who builds it is to accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the line of said sewer.

—The Jewish fast began last evening. It is called "Ab," from the month in which it is observed—the fifth of the ancient Hebrew year, the eleventh of the civil and the twelfth of an intercalary year. It answers to the latter part of July and the first of August. The word means "vengeance."

—The corner-stone of the German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel church will be laid at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Carpenter streets.

—The Fenian Brotherhood of Philadelphia, Germantown, Norristown, Manayunk, and Frankford intend giving a grand picnic at Strawberry Mansion, on Thursday.

—The mail for Havana, per steamer Juniata, will close at 7 o'clock, to-morrow evening.

—Base ball in the West is becoming demoralized by gambling.

—A Long Branch belle sports forty different fans to match her toilettes.

—Blue coat, brass buttons, and buff vest is Berryer's costume when making a speech.

—Dr. Simms, an American well known in Paris, has received the title of Commander of the Order of Christ from the King of Portugal.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

TEA FLOAT.—Messrs. Field, of Newcastle-upon-the-Tyne have devised and patented a method of making tea, which they claim effects a saving in the amount of the tea used. Boiling tea has a tendency to dissipate the active principle—theine—but exposing the leaves to the highest temperature below the boiling point extracts the theine rapidly without making the beverage unpalatable. As the hottest portion of the water is always at the top of the vessel the tea is placed in a cylindrical metallic sieve which is made to float by means of an air chamber attached to it, so that the tea is always in the position to be influenced by the greatest heat.

DYNAMITE.—This name, derived from a Greek word meaning "power," is given to a new explosive compound introduced by Mr. Nobel, the engineer who first brought nitro-glycerine into practical use for blasting. The composition of the new substance was kept secret for some time; it is, however, now known to be simply nitro-glycerine mixed mechanically with some inert body. A deposit of infusorial earth near San Francisco, composed of silica, and sold as a polishing powder, is the body, mixed with nitro-glycerine to make Dynamite for California miners, which meets with an extensive sale.

GERANOSINE.—This new dye is made by dissolving one kilogramme of any salt of roseaniline in 1000 litres of boiling water; when this solution has cooled to 113 degs. F., it is mixed with another consisting of 4½ kilogrammes of binoxyd of barium with 35 litres of cold water and 10 kilogrammes of sulphuric acid. The mixture instantly becomes a lemon color, but in a short time is nearly colorless. After being filtered, to separate the sulphate of baryta, the solution is gradually heated to the boiling point, when it assumes a red color, which reaches its greatest intensity after boiling for two minutes, and is then ready for use. The shade of color produced by this dye is known as *ponceau*, and is equal in brilliancy to that made by cochineal. The application of acid strengthens the color, and ammonia discharges it.

COPPER USED IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. Ottavio Barrati, editor of *La Camera Oscura*, Ivre Piverone, Italy, has invented a Coffee Dry Process, by which plates prepared twenty-two months back gave excellent negatives after ten seconds of exposure. He uses as a preserving liquid, water, 300 grams; ground coffee, 30 grams; refined sugar, 15 grams. His developer consists of

Distilled water	300 grams.
Double sulphate of ammonia and iron	7·35 grams.
Crystalized sugar	7·50 grams.
Sulphate of copper	7·50 grams.
Citric acid	15 grams.

After the plates have been treated with the preserving solution, they dried by means of a tin box filled with very hot sand, or by water kept at the boiling point by means of a spirit lamp. The dried plates are then placed in a box with chloride of calcium on the bottom; thus the collodonized surface takes the appearance of a very brilliant varnish.

LIQUEFYING LAUGHING GAS.—The uniform efficiency and safety of laughing gas as an anesthetic has prompted the *British Medical Journal* to suggest that a bottle be made strong enough to hold the gas in a liquid form, and of such weight and dimensions that it may be easily carried by the surgeon in his daily rounds. At present it is used by dentists from large gas-bags into which it is placed as soon as made. Laughing gas is composed, according to the new notation, of two atoms of nitrogen and one of oxygen. These two elements are the principal constituents of common air. Laughing gas or nitrous oxide can be liquified under a pressure of 750 pounds per square inch when at the temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit. The most convenient and safe receptacle for the liquid would be a brass or copper tube, not more than a foot in length, and of such thickness as to resist a pressure of at least 1500 pounds, or several small tubes of the ordinary thickness might be united side by side and made entirely safe.

THE CHLAMYDER.—M. Pouchet, Director of the Rouen Museum of Natural History, in his new work thus describes the habits of this curious bird:—"The speckled chlamyder is a bird resembling our partridge, but is distinguished by its deep color relieved by clear spots, and by its neck, which is adorned with a red collar. For the location of their nest the couple choose an open spot exposed to the sun. Their first care is to make a path of round pebbles; when they deem it sufficiently thick, they plant in it a little avenue of branches. They are seen, for this purpose, to bring from the country slender shoots of trees, of about the same size, which they thrust solidly by the thick end into the interstices of the stones. The branches are disposed in two parallel rows, converging a little in such a manner that they form a miniature shrubbery. The plantation is a yard in length, and is sufficiently wide to allow the two birds to walk alongside of each other in the interior. This grove being finished, they devote themselves to embellishing. Each starts out foraging in the fields, and brings back all the sparkling objects it can pick up—pearl shells, birds' feathers, all that charm the eye. These trophies are suspended at the entrance of the grove, which soon begins to shine in the sun like a palace of the Arabian Nights. In the places frequented by the chlamyders, if a traveler loses his watch, his knife, his seal, he does not spend his time looking for it on the ground—he knows where to find it."

PROPOGATION OF SOUND IN TUBES.—M. Kundt has made a series of elaborate experiments to determine the velocity of sound in tubes. He finds that the velocity diminishes with the diameter of the tube, but this diminution only becomes sensible when the diameter is equal to one-fourth of the length of the air-waves, producing a given sound. Starting with this diameter, he finds the velocity of sound diminishes with the increase of pitch, or, in other words, the velocity increases as the length of the air-waves increase. In tubes of small diameter he discovered that fine powder distributed over the interior checked the progress of sound in direct proportion to the quantity and lightness of the powder; yet a roughness in the tube itself itself does not retard sound. The amplitude of the air wave or the intensity of sound was found to produce no influence on the rate of propagation. In this connection we may allude to the experiments recently made by M. Regnault, of the French Institute. He used the new sewers in the city of Paris for the purpose of determining the force of the air-waves producing sound. By firing a pistol in tubes and sewers of various diameters he found that the sound was carried, in a passage 4·2 inches in diameter, through a distance of 1,282 yards; in a passage 11·8 inches in diameter, 4,191 yards; in a passage 43 inches in diameter, 10,434 yards. The manner of constructing the tube and the material of which it is composed exercises a great influence on the rapidity with which sound is transmitted.

—At the Sunday races at Fontainebleau, Eugenie wore a black grenadine, with lace flounce, and a white chip bonnet, with black ornaments.

—The war in Crete has cost Turkey 40,000 men.

The British Juryman.

A remarkable illustration of the character of the British juryman, say the *Pall Mall Gazette* was given the other day in a trial before Mr. Justice Hannen. The point at issue was whether a builder could recover a sum of money from the property of a lunatic for work done at the order of his wife since deceased. The lady has been in the receipt of a certain allowance, and the judge told the jury that if they thought this allowance had been ample to defray all expenses, these repairs included, then the husband's estate would not be liable. The jury could not shut their eyes to the fact that the allowance had been ample; but one of them inquired of the judge with a kind of indignant simplicity that is most amusing. "But, my lord, is not the man to be paid?" His lordship then laid down with great gravity that they must not allow that consideration to influence them by one hair's breadth—a view of the case evidently shocking to the mind of the small tradesman, by whom no higher principle was conceivable than that a man should be paid for his work, no matter how or by whom. Another juror immediately asked, "If we find it was a sufficient sum the tradesman will not get his money," and was again assured by the same inexorable authority that this had nothing to do with the present question. The jury then rather sulkily found that the allowance was sufficient, and the verdict was entered for the defendant. But they tacked on to their verdict the expression of an opinion that the wife was the husband's agent, and struggled manfully against the instructions of the judge.

Whales.

Some very interesting information upon the habits of this fish was communicated at a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History. Captain N. E. Atwood presented a buoy or float made of the inflated stomach of a black fish; it was attached to a line, and used in harpooning whales. He also stated that whales differ greatly in the quantity of oil which they contain; females yield from eight to twenty barrels, while seventy-five barrels, and even a greater number are taken from males; one fish is known to have yielded 146 barrels. About one-third of the oil of the sperm whale is in the upper part of the head; the oil found there and in the flukes, all of which is termed head oil, differs from that obtained in other parts of the body, and was formerly considered more valuable: since the introduction of petroleum, both kinds have been rated alike. From the East to the Grand Banks toward the Azores, the whales are mostly males, while near the West Indies the females abound. Unlike the humpbacked whale, the affection of the cow sperm whale for the calf is not very strong, for if the calf is harpooned, the mother takes flight. Whalers believe that whales know when one of their species is harpooned, even if it is miles away, for they are at once seized with a panic. Whales are comparatively easy to kill just after they have reached the surface to spout. On one occasion, Captain Atwood saw a whale go down seven times, each time with four hundred fathoms of line.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 52	MOON SETS	6 25
SUN SETS	7 20	HIGH WATER	9 33

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Wm. Penn	London	New York	July 11
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	July 15
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	July 17
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 17
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	July 18
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 18
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	July 18
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 22
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	July 22

FOR EUROPE.

C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 28
Germania	New York	Hamburg	July 28
Java	New York	Liverpool	July 29
America	New York	Bremen	July 30
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	July 30
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 8
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 8
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	July 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 1
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, St. Mary's, Ga., D. S. Stetson & Co.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Edwin Tuttle, from Bridgeport, Ct., with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del. with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston 24th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 300 tons Ashley phosphate rock, 150 bales domestics, 91 bales cotton, 43 bales yarn, 12,000 feet lumber, 388 water melons, 65 boxes peaches, 160 empty ale casks, 5 boxes garden seed, 2 do. drugs, and sundries.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 25th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 26th instant.

Barque Josie Mildred, Harriman, hence for Rotterdam, was off Sandgate 14th inst.

Barque Wm. H. Jenkins, Lewand, hence via Antwerp, at Middlesborough 14th inst.

Barque Glasgow, Crane, hence, at Hamburg 12th instant.

Barque Flora, Gramith, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 14th inst., and proceeded.

Barque Vinco Cameron, hence for Rostock, was spoken 12th inst. off the Lizard.

Barque Activ, Friberg, hence for Stettin, was spoken 3d inst. lat 47, long. 23.

Barque H. J. Stewart, was at Guana 10th inst. for Philadelphia soon.

Barque Iddo Kimball, Bohn, at Fortress Monroe 26th inst., from Bremen, and sailed yesterday for Philadelphia.

Barque Volunteer, Blake, for Philadelphia sailed from Gloucester 25th inst.

Brig E. McLeod, McLeod, from New York, at Ponce 3d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Flight, Smith, hence, at Cronstadt 9th inst.

Brig Aylesford, Minnis, hence, at Madeira 26th ult., and sailed 4th inst. for Nevis.

Schr Wings of the Morning, McFarland, at Calbarien 13th inst., for a port north of Hatteras, soon.

Schr Margaret Powell, Fenton, hence for Newport, at New York 25th inst.

Schr Anna Edwards, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Schr F. Satterly, Tucker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 20th inst.

Schr General Grant, Fitzgerald, hence, at Richmond 25th inst.

Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Jacksonville 17th inst.

Schr James Veldren, Coerlier, for Philadelphia, sailed from Jacksonville, Fla., 18th inst.

Schr J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 24th inst.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Hamburg, Sprague hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Ephraim and Anna, Doie, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Schrs S. R. Thomas, Arnold, hence for Cape Ann, and Jane, Patterson, hence for Saugus, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 25th inst.

Schr Pearl, Pinkham, hence, at Beverly 20th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following sailing directions for entering St. John's river, Florida, were furnished by the pilots to the Jacksonville Board of Trade, and can be relied upon:—

Get the new Lighthouse to bear W.; steer for it to make the Sea Buoy No. 2 which lies in 5½ fathoms at low water. Crossing the bar keep the same course until you make Buoy No. 4, which lies in nine feet at low water. Between No. 2 and No. 4 are two Spar Buoys on the shoal part of the bar, placed and kept by the pilots; pass them on either side, yet half way between the inner spar buoy and No. 4; haul up SW. by W. half W. passing No. 6; haul up W. for No. 8; haul up W. NW. for Buoy No. 1. Buoy No. 6 lies in 15 feet at low water; No. 8 in 3½ fathoms. All the Red Buoys, with even numbers, are to be left on the starboard hand. Black Buoys, with odd numbers, on the port hand. Buoy No. 1 lies in three fathoms at low water. After passing Buoy No. 1 steer for Batten Island houses until you open May Port Mills clear of the Point of the beach on the Lighthouse side, then haul up. Keep up the May Port reach until you get abreast of Batten Island wharf. There is from 6½ to 7 feet water on the bar at low water. Rise and fall of tide 3½ to 7½ feet.

JOHN JOHNSON, Senior Pilot.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE. In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—ENGELKE'S Promenade Concerts every SATURDAY from 4 to 6 P. M. FISCHER'S Ice-cream served in the Foyer. Admission 25c. Six tickets, $1: 40 tickets, $5. 7 24 fsmwf5t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

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PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila., 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKS, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, No. 434 RACE Street. s 52

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from damages. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER, No. 622 VINE Street. 6 5

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations put out by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

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ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN. 2 22

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH, GENERAL AGENT. 6 15 6m

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	28,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	par. Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	86,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $676·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 617·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315 62
		$1,507,605·15

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, $2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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INSURANCE AT HOME IN 1835

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CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

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Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22, 1865.

CAPITAL $500,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums: or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES. All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 5 9

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

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INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gilling

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1868.

Congress takes a Recess.

CONGRESS yesterday, after the Senate had confirmed a number of appointments and the House had passed the Funding bill, "took a recess until Monday, the 21st day of September, at 12 o'clock, noon." So wide a difference of opinion existed in the two branches in regard to the proper mode of providing for funding the debt, that the bill finally passed may be regarded as a compromise measure with but few decided features. It was framed rather to avoid objections than to embody the pet theories of any of the statesmen who have agitated this subject, and it is doubtful whether it will prove of any great practical importance at present, as it is scarcely probable that there will be many conversions of the existing five-twenty bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest into new bonds bearing a lower rate. It is nevertheless an important step in the right direction, as it provides for the reduction of the interest to 4 per cent. for forty-year bonds, and 4½ per cent. for thirty-year bonds—the new issue to be exempt from all State, municipal, or national taxation, except such as is derivable from the income tax, and to be redeemable in coin. In view of the agitation of repudiation projects for redeeming the debt in greenbacks, and for imposing heavy taxes upon the five-twenty bonds, it may be a relief to some bondholders to know that at the worst they can exchange their bonds for new issues of the description designated, but it seems scarcely probable that Mr. McCulloch will speedily be called upon for any large amounts of the new bonds. Counting the premium in gold at forty-four, the interest on the forty year bonds is equivalent to 5·76 in currency, and the interest on the thirty year bonds is equivalent to 6·48 in currency, and bondholders have at present but little reason to incur the loss in interest which would be involved in exchanging Five-twenty bonds bearing interest at six per cent. in gold, or 8·64 in currency, for the new issues. The general principle, however, is correct, that the nation should seek relief in a reduced rate of interest on the debt, and although obstacles may be encountered at the outset, yet eventually we do not doubt that the debt will be consolidated at a rate of interest much lower than that now prevailing. The greatest obstacle to all these plans is to be found in the advocacy of repudiation schemes by prominent public men. High rates of interest naturally accompany doubtful credit, as large profits are inevitably sought as compensation for the risks run, and low rates of interest are only obtained by those who can offer undoubted security, and whose ability and disposition to redeem their obligations are above suspicion. We see it announced in a special telegram that the Funding bill will not immediately become a law, because the President failed to sign it before the hour of adjournment arrived, but even if this statement is correct, sufficient evidence has been given of the disposition of Congress to perfect such a measure to ensure its final adoption at no distant period.

The action of Congress in taking a recess until the first Monday of September, instead of adjourning until the period at which the second session usually commences, has a deep significance. It is evident that the necessity of keeping stern watch over the President is clearly recognized. There are indications that, if he was entirely free from the constraint imposed by the presence of the Representatives of the people, he would not hesitate to attempt to overthrow the newly-reconstructed State Governments. When Johnson, soon after his installation in the White House, yielding to the seductive influence of the Rebel leaders who had denounced and despised him while he faithfully sustained the Union cause, but who flattered and fooled him after he became President, commenced the work of restoring civil order in the South, he gave the key-note of his policy when he declared that the word "reconstruction" should not be used in connection with the Rebel States—that they were only to be "reorganized" on their old basis (with slavery prohibited), but in no sense to be reconstructed. He has adhered to this idea ever since in spite of the opposition of Congress and of the people, contending throughout that the Provisional Governments he established are the only legal political organizations in the South. It is not necessary to expose the fallacy of his assumption, for a moment's reflection will satisfy any reasoning mind that Congress, as the custodian of the entire legislative power of the country, is exclusively entrusted with the duty of defining the position of States and Territories to the nation, this right being under the control of the President so far as it can be affected by his vetoes, but becoming supreme when his vetoes are overruled. Nevertheless, at every step Andrew Johnson has protested against the illegality of the Congressional policy, and the aim of the Rebels and their Democratic allies at the present time is to induce him to galvanize the provisional governments in spite of the existing laws, so that the coming Presidential election may be held under the authority of officers appointed by and in the interest of the Rebel enemies of the republic. This policy is revolutionary to the last degree, but it is only one of the ramifications of the doctrine to which the Democratic party is solemnly pledged not only by the declarations of its candidate for Vice-President, but by its platform. The mere suspicion that such a scheme is in contemplation is a sufficient justification for the action of Congress in "taking a recess." Experience has shown that, in the singular new phases of modern politics, it is true now as ever that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" and Andrew Johnson's revolutionary nature is only restrained from dangerous usurpations by a consciousness that the representatives of the American people are prepared to thwart his treacherous and dangerous schemes.

European Politics.

EUROPEAN politics are at present in a strange state of contradiction. In England we find the self-styled Liberal Party bringing forward a very moderate measure of reform, and on being successfully opposed by Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, in consequence of its alleged revolutionary tendency, giving way to that adventurer, who, as chief of the so-called Conservatives, produces and carries through both Houses of Parliament one infinitely more sweeping. Gladstone again, at present leader of the Liberal party, is the author of a measure for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, though some years ago he published a large volume to show that a connexion between Church and State was imperatively necessary for public security as well as private salvation. Both measures, it must be admitted, were highly desirable; but they involve strange contradictions on the part of their originators; Disraeli having for fully twenty years denounced all popular concessions in England as ruinous, and Gladstone, who rarely appears in public without a prayer-book in his hands, having almost declared praying in the highway to be the first duty of a statesman.

In France, matters are in a state more contradictory still. Louis Napoleon omits no opportunity of proclaiming that the Empire is *La Paix*, but he is constantly preparing for war. While peace is invariably on his lips, he has no less than thirteen hundred thousand men arrayed for battle. His adherents in the press at the same time adopt a tone which is entirely opposed to his own. A pamphlet has been lately published in Paris under Government auspices, counselling an attack upon Prussia in the autumn, "short, sharp, and decisive." He almost simultaneously writes to his troops in camp at Chalons, that he will be with "the men;" and his War Minister, Marshal Niel, declares in the Legislature that France was never so perfectly equipped for war as now. Still the pacific professions continue; and the latest proclamation of the French Emperor is that he will never go to war, excepting for the preservation of the "honor, territory and the *influence* of France," though what the latter term may mean is not precisely known, as he may at any time enter into a war with Prussia if he thinks she is acquiring an undue ascendency.

The course of Bismark is equally ambiguous. He has constantly assumed a bold, if not defiant attitude towards France, but at the present moment he has withdrawn from public affairs at the very time when the safety of his country appears most menaced. Whether he has the same reliance on the needle-gun as before is unknown, but he has, in some degree, lost his opportunity, as that celebrated weapon is supposed to be superseded by the new Chassepot rifle. Had Prussia advanced against France after the memorable battle of Sadowa, she might at this time have been the leading power in Europe, and the French empire but a name; for Louis Napoleon had notoriously no means of opposing him, and his soldiers refused to fight in the presence of certain defeat. But, unfortunately for himself, perhaps, he refused to follow the advice of Moltke, his impetuous commander-in-chief, and is, possibly, expiating in chagrin, or looking back with regret now on a lost opportunity, when regret is idle and retrospection unavailing.

Austria is pursuing a more consistent course. She has seemingly resisted the blandishments of Prince Napoleon to induce her to enter into a crusade against Prussia, with a view of endeavoring to regain lost influence in Germany, and revenging her late Prussian defeat; having just disbanded 28,000 troops, and now wisely occupied, seemingly, with internal improvements alone. But she has a quarrel with the Pope on hand, in consequence of the recent ecclesiastical reforms, which may give her some trouble for the moment, though she almost to a certainty will emerge from it triumphant in the end. And, so soon as this is accomplished, she probably will make some attempt to re-acquire her lost position in Europe; for, long one of the most powerful, and perhaps the oldest of all European continental powers, she cannot tacitly acquiesce in being superseded by Prussia, a comparative upstart and one of the most modern, the more especially as many of the smaller German States appear to be looking to her for the means of escaping from that Prussian domination to which they have been for the moment constrained to submit.

Russia meanwhile is making silent but perpetual progress. The vast dream shadowed forth in the celebrated alleged—though we believe fabulous—will of Peter the Great, is apparently on the eve of being realized, and Europe is, as predicted by Napoleon at St. Helena, nearly fifty years ago, on the point of becoming either "republican or Cossack." In the East she has lately made enormous advances, her troops being within a few days' march of the British possessions in India, where she has recently acquired infinite power and prestige by overcoming that Rajah of Bokhara whom all the strength of England failed to subdue; while in the West and South she has so consolidated her force as to have entirely emerged from the humiliating position in which she was a few years ago placed by her misfortunes in the Crimean war, and ready to pounce again upon Turkey, so soon as a new European war places "the sick man" comparatively at her disposal.

SEYMOURISMS.—Horatio Seymour made a very bad record at the Tammany Convention. A few minutes before he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, he declared to the Convention that "he could not and would not accept the nomination if tendered him." He has accepted it. He said that he "could not receive the nomination without placing himself and the Democratic party in a false position." He has done so. He said his honor was pledged not to receive the nomination, and "upon a question of honor he must stand upon his own convictions against the world." He has accepted the nomination. He said that "honor forbade his accepting a nomination by that Convention." He has accepted it. He said that if he became the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, he "should feel a dishonored man." He accepts the situation. Horatio Seymour stands before the people of the United States to-day, by his own repeated confession, a pledge-breaker and "dishonored man."

M. BLACQUE BEY, the Turkish Minister, is said to be somewhat offended about the expression of sympathy with the struggling Cretans, which has passed Congress by a unanimous vote. The Turks claim that the Cretan insurrection is ended, and that our appeal to the Turkish Government at this time is an unnecessary and useless cause of offense. But there are two sides to the question of facts, as well as to that of the right and justice involved in the dispute between the Cretans and the Ottoman Porte.

WHY JEFF. DAVIS WISHES IT.—Says the New York *Times*:—"The desire of Mr. Jeff. Davis for the election of Mr. Horatio Seymour can hardly be attributed to any idea on the part of Davis that Seymour's election will tend to 'make treason odious.' On the contrary, quite the reverse."

THE FINE ARTS.

Strolls Through the Studios—George W. Pettit.

A Picture of Lear in the Storm, by George W. Pettit, attracted much attention at the last exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts, both from the effective grouping of the figures and its excellencies of color. This young artist has wisely avoided some of the errors, or rather weaknesses, that render many of our new pictures deficient in tone, and has followed that more true and intelligent method of color of which Rothermel offers some of our best examples.

Several years ago Mr. Pettit was most successful in portraying the marked and noble features of President Lincoln, and among the innumerable "counterfeit presentments" of that great man, many who have been familiar with his varying expression, have pronounced most highly in its favor.

Very different is the grace and beauty of a fancy head named "Marina," and another, of a still gentler and more lovely type, styled "Retrospection." The soft, large eyes gaze intently into a past in which there has been neither sin nor sorrow, and the glance is but tenderly regretful for the days that are gone. The broad, low, unfurrowed brow, full oval contour of the face, and curved and sensitive lips, all conspire to make a lovely picture, while the poise of the head is instinct with youthful grace.

This picture has been very successfully lithographed, and the soft and delicate tints of the print are admirably suited to the character of the head. Civilization is much indebted to the advances in modern art which make such things of beauty the adornment of the humblest home, and this lovely print, with some of its beautiful comates, the charming drawings of Julien, would spread an air of refinement over the bleakest domicile.

WADE HAMPTON.

Reception of the Rebel Cavalry Leader in Charleston.

The Charleston papers can find no words too strong to express the degree of enthusiasm with which General Wade Hampton was welcomed by the people of that city on Friday night, upon his return from the Tammany Convention. He was received by a long procession, and having been conducted to a four horse carriage, was escorted, like a conquering hero, amid the shouts of the multitude, to his temporary stopping place in the city. In the evening a large meeting was held in the open air. Hon. James B. Campbell presided, and after a few remarks, introduced Hampton as "that undaunted soldier, unsullied gentleman and earnest patriot." The band played Dixie, and the enthusiasm was so great that he was unable to utter an audible word. Quiet being at last restored, General Hampton said in his remarks:—

More than four years—years which have seen a nation's death, which have brought to us sorrow, humiliation, and ruin—have passed since I last stood in your noble and battle-scarred old city. Then proudly erect, flushed with victory and devotion in her patriotism she held in her heroic hands the key of our State, defying with indomitable courage, the assaults of her enemies. While a portion of her sons here guarded so bravely the portals of the State, others were following the glorious Southern Cross wherever it was waving in triumph, or were sleeping their last sleep on the fields which their valor had contributed to win. All were doing their duty as Carolinians, and the great historic names of the revolution were gilded with a new lustre as the descendants of Moultrie, of Rutledge, of Lowndes, of Hayne, of Pinckney and Huger, fought as did their fathers for this dear old Carolina of ours. Well, then, might she be proud of the immortal record she was making for herself; and, as one of her sons, my heart used to swell with joy and pride as day after day tidings came from our far distant camp fires in Virginia that the brave old city, ravaged by fire, torn by shot and battered by shell, still stood unconquered and unconquerable. Thank God, she stood to the last. She heard the first gun of the war, and through all of those four years of blood and deadly strife that followed, our flag floated triumphantly from her beleagured walls; and not until that flag was folded forever, to be buried with the lost cause, did hostile feet press her soil. Nobly, then, did she fulfil her arduous trust during those stirring years of war. Come what may, her past is beyond reproach. After a free and full consultation with delegates in the Convention representing all the Northern States, I am thoroughly convinced that the great heart of the Democracy is fully roused; that it beats in profound sympathy with the suffering South; that it is fully alive to the dangers which threaten to destroy the Constitution and the Government; and that it is unalterably fixed in its purpose to rescue that Constitution from destruction, to restore that Government to its legitimate functions, and to bring back the Southern States to their place in the Union, with all their rights, dignity, and equality unimpaired. These are the objects for which the Democratic party are fighting; and, planting themselves on the Appian Way of the Constitution, grasping once more in friendship the hands of their brethren of the South, setting up again the broken altars of the country, they have sworn never to cease fighting until their objects are accomplished.

I yield to none in devotion to that "Lost Cause" for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were therefore wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so nobly as "rebels" or "traitors." Never shall I ignominiously seek safety or base promotion by a dastardly denial or treacherous betrayal of it; but still I can accord to those who conscientiously differ with me what I claim for myself—perfect and entire sincerity in following the dictates of duty. My recent intercourse with many Federal soldiers has convinced me that there are thousands and tens of thousands of them who occupy this ground—who are fully determined that the rights of all the States shall be preserved inviolate, and who are prepared to defend the Constitution and its guarantees at all hazards. They will not allow unconstitutional legislation to fix, by means of military tyranny, negro dominion in the South. They will not consent to see ten States, in time of profound peace, kept under the rule of the bayonet, and they will demand, as the Southern States have in good faith accepted and kept the terms offered them, that they shall take their place in the Union as equal partners in the great family of States. Let us determine that, though we are not mortal to command success, we'll do more—we'll deserve it. I conjure our people to dedicate all their energies to the work before us. Organize clubs in every locality; send speakers through all the land to arouse the people. Try to convince the negro that we are his real friends; but if he will not be convinced, and is still joined to his idols convince him, at least, that he must look to those idols whom he serves as his gods to feed and clothe him. Agree among yourselves, and act firmly on this agreement, that you will not employ any one who votes the radical ticket. Use all the means that are placed in your hands to control this element by which the radical party seek to degrade us while they secure success, and we can turn their batteries against themselves.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

General Canby's Order Declaring the Supremacy of Civil Law.

General Canby has issued the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24, 1868.—By the fifth section of the law of the United States of March 2, 1867, "To provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," it is provided "that when the people of any one of the said Rebel States shall have framed a Constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, * * * and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for ratification and approval, and Congress shall have aporoved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then, and thereafter, the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State;" and Congress having, by a concurrent resolution, passed on the 21st day of July, 1868, declared that the said article fourteen has become a part of the Constitution of the United States; and all the other conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the aforecited law having been complied with as respects the States of North and South Carolina, constituting the Second Military District, all authority conferred upon, and heretofore exercised by the Commander of the said Second Military District, by and under the aforecited law of March 2, 1867, is hereby remitted to the civil authorities constituted and organized in the said States of North Carolina and South Carolina under the constitutions adopted by the people thereof, and approved by the Congress of the United States.

By command of

Brevet Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY.

Louis V. Caziarc, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—Private inquiries, instituted with a view of provoking a searching Government investigation, have lately been made into the administration of the London hospitals, with a result, it is said, of revealing a shameful amount of neglect and mismanagement. In one hospital which has an income of £8000, there are only 85 beds kept up, and the wards are described as of rough lime-washed brick, neglected and poverty-stricken in their appearance, with scanty and broken ward furniture, and very ragged linen, the dietaries ill-arranged, and sometimes supplemented by the private subscriptions of the medical officers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. M. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares. THOMAS M. FIRTH,

5 14 11w Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868 at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 216 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

7 22 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railway; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

6 9 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

3 1m 4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDER THE GOLDEN LIGHT OF tropic skies millions of beautiful purple flowers breathe perfume on the dewy air. These are the magnificent products of the Flor de Mayo, and their matchless fragrance, fresh and pure as it rises from those vast parterres, is perpetuated in PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists. 1t

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1868.—Mail for Havana, per steamer JUNIATA, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th, at 7 A. M.

1t H. H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,

8 28 10t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT., has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 22m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 3, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until TUESDAY, August 4, 1868.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,

7 24 8t Treasurer.

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration equal to fine wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others, that can ain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chills, Colic, Cholera-morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market and is double the strength of all others sold. Fifty cents per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

7 25 No. 602 ARCH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,

EMERALDS,

RUBIES,

SAPPHIRES,

PEARLS,

BAILEY & Co.,

CHESNUT STREET,

819.

12 tuths

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.

Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

26 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

MATCH FOR $500. Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to Harness.

Thursday, 30th July, at 3½ P. M.

JAMES McCUSKER s. m. RUBY.

WM. CARSON blk. m. VICTORIA.

Owners to drive. Admission, $1. 7 25 2t

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, THE beautiful GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE, On CHURCH LANE, third house east of railroad, with every convenience, ample grounds, stone stable, etc. For sale low to a cash payer. Apply No. 127 CHESNUT Street, second floor. 7 23tuths6t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY, 28th Day of July, 1868 at Philadelphia.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LORENZO FAIRBANKS, of Philadelphia in the county of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

THOMAS W. PRICE,

No. 306 MINOR Street.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 7 28tuth*

CLOTHING.

LET'S GO OUT OF TOWN!

So hot! So hot!
I'm almost frantic
To souse myself
In the salt Atlantic!
So hot! So hot!
I've a bit of a notion
To visit the shore
Of the roaring Ocean

Hot city life
Is an awfully slow thing,
So I'll go and get
Some gossamer clothing;
And I'll take a rest
For a little while—and
Enjoy the surf
Of the Great Cape Island!

Go, good friend! Having first rigged yourself out in one of our ELEGANT SUMMER SUITS, go there And, as you promenade the piazza of the hotel, price four dollars a day, board and lodging extra, the public will gaze admiringly upon you, and you will hear folks say "THAT MAN GOT THOSE ELEGANT CLOTHES AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S"

BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET

6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

7 25 eodsw W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

HYGENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,

6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

SEA-BATHING.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

A few choice rooms fronting the Ocean can be had if applied for immediately.

R. R. THOMPSON,

PROPRIETOR.

Music by Carl Sentz's Band. 7 22 6t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.

CHESNUT SPRINGS,

NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,

(Formerly Hospital Station.)

Two communicating rooms vacant.

Apply on the premises, or at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards, At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD, for Gentlemen only, at No. 1106 WALNUT Street. 7 25 6t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 26p

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Private Theatricals—Health Matters—Assassins at Work—An Outrage.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1868.

It must not be supposed that because so many of our play-goers and amateurs are out of town, that the taste for private theatricals is entirely extinct in the metropolis. On Wednesday evening a charming performance was given by an organization of young ladies and gentlemen known as the "Irving Amateur Combination," at a private residence in Sixteenth street, near Irving place. The entertainment comprised selections from the operatic as well as the dramatic stage. Buckstone's petite comedy of *A Kiss in the Dark* was enacted in a style which reflected the highest credit on all concerned in its representation. So admirably, indeed, was it played that the very unusual compliment of an *encore* was accorded, and the amateur artists were constrained to accede to the general and enthusiastic demand from the audience for an immediate repetition of the comedy. This, we believe, is the first instance in the records of the public or private stage of an entire play being *encored*.

At 11½ o'clock last night an affray occurred in John Flynn's saloon, No. 180 Spring street, corner of Thompson street, between the proprietor and his late bar-tender, John Hodnett. It is alleged by the bar-tender that Flynn owed him a considerable amount of money for wages, and that he called for the purpose of procuring it. Some words passed between them, and pistols were drawn. In the melee Flynn received a shot in the left arm, just above the elbow. Flynn fired two shots at his opponent, neither of which took effect. Policeman Richard D. Scholes, who was on post in the vicinity, hearing the reports of the pistols, hurried to the scene, and arrived just as Hodnett had retreated to the street, followed by Flynn. Scholes seized Hodnett, and called to Flynn not to fire. At the same time, he released his hold of Hodnett, and advanced toward Flynn, for the purpose of preventing further firing. As he did so, Hodnett fired another shot, the ball entering the fleshy part of the thigh of Officer Scholes, and burying itself in the muscles of the leg.

Both men were sent to the New York Hospital. Hodnett was locked up for the night, and this morning will be taken before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court. He is twenty-four years of age, and lived at No. 35 Marion street. It is alleged that Flynn has on previous occasions beaten and abused the bar tenders in his employ, and, knowing this fact, Hodnett went to the saloon prepared for any emergency.

With this cool weather there is a noticeable abatement of the mortality, although diarrhœa is still prevalent to a great degree. The total number of deaths last week was 781, of which 366 were from acute diarrhœal diseases, principally in the First, Fifth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards, the last two being the most unhealthy wards in the city. The distribution of disinfectants will doubtless greatly improve the sanitary condition of these wards, but nothing will dispense with the necessity for properly cleaning the streets and keeping them clean. Without that the work of disinfection is but a temporary expedient, and a proper hygienic condition of the city impossible.

Necessity is the mother of invention—and as such, she will be found a beneficent mother, on occasion, in spite of her forbidding aspect. For instance—at her suggestion, the other day, the New York Gas Company, in order to remove the bad smell from their works, at the foot of Twenty-first street, on the East river, discovered an oxide of iron which destroys the odors of the gas more readily than lime, and is much cheaper.

Shortly before dusk on Sunday evening, a woman, accompanied by a little girl, while promenading along the river walk at the Elysian Fields, was purposely jostled against by some drunken ruffians with such force as to precipitate her from the sea-wall into the river. The woman, borne up by her skirts, was floated away to the swift current, and both she and the little girl would have been drowned, had not a citizen of New York, who witnessed the outrage, plunged in and rescued them. The ruffians, without rendering assistance, made their escape.

THE ABORIGINES.

Winnebagoes Returning to their Old Haunts in Minnesota.

The following from the La Crosse *Republican* indicates that the Minnesota Winnebagoes that were removed to the Upper Missouri in 1863, and placed on a sandy, barren reservation, destitute of woods, streams, game, or anything to make it attractive to the red man, and fed on soup till they were completely enervated, are returning to their first love in the vicinity of La Crosse and Trempeleau rivers. Some sixty old Winnebagoes have just returned from near Omaha. They came down the Missouri river in canoes, took steamboat to Rock Island, thence by canoe up the river to La Crosse. They were joined by some forty Indians at Lansing, now on a visit here with them. Others will come in from Black river and the Trempeleau. By Wednesday they will number thirty camps and two hundred Indians.

The Missouri party are accompanied by Ozhyp-ka, or "Short Wing," the most respected and distinguished chief of that nation. He was at the Washington treaty in 1846. When introduced to the President and his Cabinet, Secretary Marcy remarked that his manner of bowing was the most graceful and impressive he had ever witnessed. His face and forehead bear a striking resemblance to Andrew Jackson. He was born on the La Crosse River, four miles from this city, in 1806, and gives vivid pictures of those early days. He was for many years chief of the Trempeleau band. He left Blue Earth in 1862. Over eight hundred of his people on the Missouri, he says, have died from starvation and suffering since they went there.

The Indians will give their feast and dance on Wednesday afternoon, on the edge of the grove below town, when they will be in readiness to entertain their white friends. It will be a rare and interesting spectacle. The chief and his band arrived here destitute, and our people will, no doubt, be glad to contribute somewhat to their immediate needs. They were received with much kindness at St. Louis. The Mayor made a little speech at their dance, and the citizens gave them $160 in money and provisions. Their half-breed interpreter and treasurer decamped the same evening with all the money. After the dance here, the Indians will make for the Berry Indians.

—A French journal states that Miss Rosa Glarkens, an English lady, has successfully accomplished the ascent of the Grand Cervin (Valais). Our contemporary goes on to say that this daring "Miss" strangled with her own hands, a couple of years ago, a wolf, *"dans la foret de Burchase (Angleterre);"* and that she is about to travel in Central Africa for the purpose of shooting panthers, stimulated by the stirring narratives of Samuel Baker!

Another Connecticut Financial Lapse.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* of July 25 says:—

On Tuesday of this week, July 21, a check was presented at the counter of the Connecticut National Bank of this city, drawn for $4 757·17 on the United States Treasurer, New York city, and purporting to be signed by J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General United States army. The check was in favor of a Dr. James B. Smith, late Assistant Surgeon United States army, and was so endorsed by the latter. The check was carried to Smith's account with the bank, and he immediately thereupon drew against the same to the amount of $3525. About 3 o'clock P. M. on the 23d (Thursday) the bank, through its New York correspondent, received intelligence that on presentation of the check at the United States Treasurer's office in that city "no account" was kept there by the drawer of the check. This, of course, led to an immediate investigation by the bank here and in New York city, which resulted in satisfying the officers of the same that the signature of the drawer was a skilful forgery. They further ascertained that Smith, who, after drawing the money, remained in this city and vicinity, left Bridgeport by the eleven o'clock P. M. steamboat for New York on Wednesday, the 22d, under the name of "Dr. Crane." They further traced him to the South American steamer Merrimac, which left New York for Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas, on Thursday, the 23d, at three P. M., having Smith on board, under the name of "Dr. E. K. Crane, Assistant Surgeon-General United States Army." Although the bank officials followed up their investigations with the utmost zeal and determination, the search only resulted in the discovery that Smith was some twenty-four hours 'over the seas and far away."

Dr. Smith has, for a year or two past, been known in this vicinity as a practising physician in Nichols Farms, Trumbull; was reported to have removed there from Yonkers, and to have been during the war an assistant surgeon in the army. Smith was a man of good appearance and address, and was reported to be a skilful surgeon and physician. He had been, during his residence in this vicinity, a frequent visitor at the bank in a business capacity. His standing in Nichols Farms, and in this city, where he was well known, was good. The check used in the transaction was the usual blank form used in drawing on the Assistant Treasurer United States.

The Spice of Editorial Life.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of July 27 says:—

The even tenor of the editorial life of our friends of the *Evening News* was rudely broken in upon on Saturday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, by a personal attack with a rawhide made upon Mr. F. H. Sterns, one of the proprietors and editors, by John L. Rice, a marketman of this city. The cause was a brief paragraph in the *News* of the previous evening, mentioning no names, but relating a little incident in the life of an officer in the late war, for whose reported death a young lady had worn mourning, and who on his safe return had jilted her: and adding that he kept a meat market in this city.

Mr. Sterns was marking his bulletin board when the man entered, who, after ascertaining that he was one of the editors of the *News*, and held himself responsible for the paragraph alluded to, drew forth a rawhide and struck Mr. Sterns over the head and shoulders about a dozen blows. As the assailant is a much stronger man than Mr. Sterns, resistance would have been mere folly, and none was made. The editor ascertained his name, and at once proceeded to enter a suit for damages against him. Probably not a score of persons in Springfield knew on Saturday morning that he was the individual referred to as guilty of what is, after all, an act as common as it is inexcusable, but on Saturday evening it is unlikely that there were a score who did not know it. If Mr. Rice desired secrecy he took a singular means to retain it, and has gained instead a disagreeable and extensive notoriety.

The Great Famine in Morocco.

The Paris *Constitutionne* gives an account of the famine in Morocco, which is producing the most disastrous effects amongst the Mussulman populations. The harvest has been a total failure, and for such grain as can be imported enormous prices are demanded. The situation is described as worse than that of Algeria. Numbers of persons are constantly dying of hunger. The roads are covered every morning with the dying and the dead. The rich are powerless to save these poor creatures; and the number of those who have perished, either of hunger or the epidemic, is estimated at one-fourth of the entire population. "It is not, as will be seen," says the *Constitutionnel*, "Algeria alone that has just passed through a deplorable crisis. In Tunis, as in Morocco, the populations ravaged with cholera, ruined by invasions of locusts such as were never before seen in the memory of man, and suffering two years of drought, have, in the summer of 1868, been plunged into the deepest suffering. Fortunately, in Algeria a good harvest has repaired, so far as it was possible, the losses experienced by those tribes, and the wants of the coming winter may be met by the provisions made for giving employment, by the exercise of charity and various kinds of assistance judiciously rendered."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—All kinds, styles, and sizes Mens' Youth's, Boys', and Children's ready-made equal to custom work in style, fit, and make; also, a fine assortment of selected styles of pieces of goods, to be made up to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"ENCKE'S comet is due, and the star-gazers are turning their telescopes to the skies in the hope of discovering the presence of the expected visitor. It is interesting chiefly for performing its revolution within the boundaries of the solar system for the comparatively short period within which its revolution takes place, and for the reason that we know more about it than we do of those vast etherial creations which visit our system and then rush off into space. When the interest in comets equals that which the public have in Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House under the Continental, people will know more about them.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelties, nick-nacks, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Frenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.

☞ *Alpacas from 12½ to 18.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20] 6p

MARRIED.

DIXON—GREUSSER.—On the 14th instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father Power, Mr. JOSEPH DIXON to Miss MARY GREUSSER, both of this city.

ROSS—McCLELLAN.—January 30, in this city, by the Rev. W. M. Rice, Mr. JAMES ROSS to ELIZABETH B. McCLELLAN.

DIED.

BOWERS.—On the 26th instant, ELEANOR, daughter of William H. and Rebecca Bowers, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock from her parents' residence, No. 1227 Wood street. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

CURRY.—On the 26th instant, MATILDA, wife of Robert Curry, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1201 Peters' street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery for interment.

FAHY.—On the 26th instant, MARY F. FAHY, daughter of Catherine and the late Thomas Fahy, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 6 Levant street, above Spruce street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

GRIFFIN.—On the 27th instant, JOHN GRIFFIN, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, N. E. corner of Second and Morris streets, on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

KIRBY.—On the 27th instant, at Cape Island, N. J., Captain ROBERT KIRBY, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1834 Addison street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

OGDEN.—At Germantown, on the 24th instant, MICHAEL OGDEN, son of the late Michael and Catharine Ogden, of the Northern Liberties, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Aurora Lodge, No 465 National Encampment, No. 47, Walker Lodge, No 3 6, and Perseverance Encampment, No. 135, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 Sharpnack street, Germantown, on Thursday next at 1 o'clock To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—At the residence of his son J. Gardiner Taylor, near Riverton, N. J., on the morning of the 27th instant, EDWARD TAYLOR, in his 77th year.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice; to meet at his late residence, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Fourth-day, the 29th instant; also at Friends' Meeting House, in Burlington, at 11 o'clock A. M., where the interment will take place. The funeral will proceed to Burlington by the railroad line leaving Walnut street, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

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TO RENT.

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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

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FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

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REFRIGERATORS AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS. WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

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28 tuthsatlo Depot. No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St.

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street. First door above Chesnut street. 4 9]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

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Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA'A. N. YORK

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AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

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MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Philipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
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At 102,

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THE FIRST NEW ST. JOHN'S

SMOKED SALMON

Offered For Sale this Season.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

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6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18 thstu3m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

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BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY,

and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
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6stuth 24] One door below Third.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 20 6p

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT THEIR

BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,

Prior to taking their July Inventory,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, LACE GOODS,
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PARASOLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES,
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LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
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IN BLACK AND WHITE.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
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MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CRAPES
CRAPE COLLARS AND VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND SETS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE.

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 13 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

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GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS
PUFFED, REVERSED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS,
PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS,
in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCK A BACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

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PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A new lot of Nainsook Muslins, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.

Nainsook Plaid and Stripe Muslins, Satin Plaid Nainsooks.

PIQUES! PIQUES!

White Piques, very cheap, etc.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

Table Linens Napkins and Towels.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' and Children's Hosiery, and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen.

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs colored border 12½ cents.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

8 10 tus PHILADELPHIA.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS

IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD,

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OPENED THIS MORNING,

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS,

Black and White Plaids, $1 25.
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I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

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3-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1 75.
Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1 87.
Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.
Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2 50.
Best Makes from $2 50 to $6 per yard.
ALL THE ABOVE AT [2 6thstu4p

WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

"The Strolling Player."

Running away from mother,
Bareheaded up the street,
Kicking the dust into yellow smoke
With little roguish feet;

Tossing it over his clean white dress,
Into his stocking-heels,
Choking the little wooden horse
That trundles along on wheels;

Dreaming away with wide blue eyes
And speculating why
God won't give him the golden ball
That drops in the quivering sky;

What's the use of that pretty pink cloud,
Sailing away so high,
If you can't have a ride in it;
And it's just no use to try!

If that woman grew with glasses on;
If this house is papa's;
Why that nice red cow won't talk to him,
Looking across the bars:

Into the neighbors' gates and doors!
Under their cherry trees!
Into mischief and out again,
Wherever he may please;

Wandering at last to the old church steps,
Little horse and all;
Climbing up laboriously:—
Too bad if he should fall!

Pushing in, with dimpled hands,
The great door strong and tall,
Letting the sweet warm summer light
Slide down the shadowed wall;

Standing there in the solemn hush
Of chancel, nave, and dome;
Thinking it is prettier
Than the sitting-room at home;

Standing still in the broken lights
That shimmer through the place,
Mellowing down through painted glass
Like rainbows on his face.

Not a bit afraid—ah, no, indeed!—
Of the shadows vast and dim;
Quite at home! and sure it was made
All on purpose for him.

* * * * * *

The old, old words come up to me,
Spoken so long ago,
About the heavenly temple
Where you and I would go—

The beautiful, waiting temple,
Which has no room for sin;
Something about a little child,
And the way of entering in.

Our Young Folks for August.

NEW CITIES IN THE FAR WEST.

Wyoming Territory—Its Growth and Advantages.

The Baltimore *American* has a letter from Cheyenne, which gives much interesting information in regard to that new city and the new Territory of Wyoming. We copy as follows:—

WYOMING TERRITORY.

This Territory that is to be is that part of Dakota west of a line drawn from the southeast corner of Montana to the northwest corner of Nebraska, say about the twenty-seventh degree west, and extending to near the thirty-fourth degree, taking in a small portion of Idaho and Utah, from forty-five degrees to forty-one degrees north, making it nearly square. Through the western end are Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains, and from west to east, through the centre, runs the north fork of the Platte. Besides the Platte there are the Big and Little Thompson and Lodgepole creek, Crow creek, Big Horn, and other streams, along which are thousands of acres of good land, while the whole country teems with minerals—coal, copper, gold, silver, and iron. Grass, making admirable hay, is cut by army contractors in great quantities, the only expense being cutting and hauling.

CHEYENNE.

In the southeast corner of the proposed territory is situated Cheyenne. This, the "Magic City," was laid out by General Dodge, on the 20th and 21st of July, 1867. In one short year it has gained a resident population of five thousand, having had, perhaps, in the flourishing times of gamblers, roughs, and prostitutes, as many more. The citizens now are mostly of a very respectable class, though, like all the western towns, it has a full quota of rum shops and their patrons.

The town plat is quartered, very nearly, by the Union Pacific Railroad and Crow creek, the latter a small, swift stream rising in the Black Hills and running down into Colorado, where it empties into the south fork of the Platte. The streets are parallel, and laid nearly to the points of the compass. The greater part of the city is built on the north side of the railroad and east of Crow creek, extending from the railroad, Fourteenth street, north to Twenty-first street, and from east of Hill to west of Bent streets, some eight squares, though there are many buildings outside these limits. The greater part of the buildings are of wood, but there are many of stone, adobes, and some few of brick. Sixteenth and Seventeenth, Eddy, and Ferguson are the principal business streets. The pavements are of boards, some ten to fifteen feet wide, and nearly every business house has its lamp in front. Water is supplied from wells at present; there is now being constructed a ditch or canal, tapping Crow creek, six miles above, which will irrigate the entire bench, or range of hills, on the gentle slope of which we are located. This is being built under direction of General Stevenson, of Fort Russell, half way between the point tapped and the city, to which it is even a greater necessity than to Cheyenne. The trees, pine and cottonwood, which have been put out, are growing finely, it only being necessary to give them occasionally a little water. The Roman Catholics have a very fine church corner of O'Neil and Twenty-first streets, and the St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church is about to be erected, the lumber being now on the ground corner of Eighteenth and Ferguson streets. The Methodist Episcopal congregation worship for the present in the Public School-house, a fine building, some sixty or seventy feet by thirty. It is divided into two rooms by large folding doors, and occupies its own square. There are three daily papers, the *Star* and the *Leader*, *Republican*, and the *Argus*, Democrat. The editor of the *Star*, Mr. O. T. B. Williams, is spoken of as the future Governor of Wyoming, a position which would be honored by his occupancy. He also publishes the *Weekly Rocky Mountain Star*. There is a Lodge each of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, two hook and ladder companies, neatly uniformed, two or three bath-houses, jail, hotels, two hospitals, everything, in fact, that is necessary to the welfare of a first-class city.

Here, too, is to be the junction of the Denver or eastern division Union Pacific Railroad with the Union Pacific proper, which will necessitate the erection of large machine shops and engine houses, work on which has been commenced. The engine houses, when complete, will house one hundred and twenty engines.

Our wholesale houses do an immense business still with Colorado and Montana, and also furnish a great deal to retailers further west on the railroad. The retail business has fallen off here with the decreased population, but is still very good.

Being some six thousand feet above tide, the air is dry and cool. We have none of your hot, sweltering nights, but just those cool, pleasant, autumnal ones when one blanket is just the thing. Our bracing air is just what is needed by those who spend their time and waste money in going to the "springs," when here they would recuperate their health within sight of the hoary headed mountains that rise in majesty some fifty miles west of us.

PROSPECT.

To those in search of health, or to those in search of homes, Wyoming stretches eager hands; a journey of four days brings them to her embrace. All along the Union Pacific are splendid openings for the settler. If you prefer Wyoming, she will amply repay. Cattle, at four years, have cost for herding five dollars. The wool trade of Colorado is immense. This territory offers the same advantages. Poultry pays. "Rauche" eggs bring forty cents per dozen. By irrigating, in Colorado, they raise all kinds of crops; the same can be done here. Cutting hay pays immensely. Coal is mined within twenty miles, and iron showing from forty to seventy-five per cent. in less distance. The mountains have gold and silver; the Black Hills thousands of cords of wood. The railroad puts us in easy communication with the East; by the Denver Branch it will in a few years be the same with the South. Our six lines of telegraph give us all we need of news; we are to be the great depot of the eastern base of the mountains.

Why, with all these advantages, is it not more rapidly settled up east of us? I'll tell you: the policy, or rather want of policy, in the management of Indian affairs. If an Indian is a citizen, he is amenable to the laws. If a tribe, is a foreign nation, and is treated as such, the *mala fides* of the Government in breaking or allowing to be broken any treaty is, at least, reprehensible; so is treating to the cold, peaceful, and friendly tribes, and rifles, and ammunition to Sioux, Ogallalas, etc. Red Cloud says:—"Won't treat till you abandon the upper route;" and the plea is put up that, as no trade is on that road, the posts are of no use; so they are abandoned. Red Cloud is as far from treating as ever, and perfectly convinced that the white man is afraid of him—a very poor impression to be allowed to rest on his mind. To be sure they are "degenerate sons of noble sires;" but would not a little honesty, the appointment of a few honest, honorable Indian agents—something apparently not recently thought of—and a few endeavors of the kind made to elevate the sons of Ham, have a better effect on "Lo" than the present mode of proceeding. It could not be worse—the Episcopal mission demonstrate that it might be better. This is the only drawback; and here we are not troubled much even with this. Therefore, all ye that want health and homesteads, try Wyoming.

Further up the road are Laramie City and North Platte, both of canvas and of the travelling order, like Julesburg, where there now remain houses which could not be moved because they were built of "debris." At Green River, some three hundred miles from here, about one hundred and ninety this side of Salt Lake, there will be quite a town. The Union Pacific Railroad will pass to the north of the Lake, but Brigham will connect by a branch. Denver is a little lively on account of her late National Horse Show; Omaha slightly "flat;" but where a year ago roamed the Indian and dwelt the Coyote, now moves on in pride and increasing power and civilization the "Magic City."

BUSHRANGING.

One of the "Institutions" of New South Wales.

A correspondent of the London *Spectator*, who is writing a series of papers on "The Institutions of New South Wales," tells us about bushranging:—

"In New South Wales probably the greater part of the population is of convict descent. It is impossible to say what proportion, for the line of separation is no longer strictly preserved as it once was between free settlers and emancipists; and questions are not often asked now-a-days about origin and patronage. The tendency of the convicts when they get their liberty was to go to the remote districts rather than to the towns. Many became shepherds or hut-keepers on remote stations. The children born in the bush have grown up with less instruction, religious or secular, and often in worse companionship than their fathers. For who was to look after them? Squatters, even if they had the will to do so, were few and far between, and squatters' wives fewer still. The voluntary system does not supply clergymen where there is no demand, although common sense and common experience show that where there is the least demand there is the sorest need.

"Those who remain of the convicts sent from England are old men now, except a few who have come across from Tasmania, for it is more than a quarter of a century since the last shipload of them entered Port Jackson. But they have left a legacy behind them which is emphatically the 'peculiar institution' of New South Wales—bushranging. In the old times bushrangers were simply escaped prisoners, often desperate ruffians, who took life when it suited them without scruple. Even then they were not regarded as we regard thieves and murderers in England. Familiarity with criminals had taught the more humane among the settlers to consider them as men of like passions with themselves, and not as only pariahs and enemies of the human race. Many of the lower class hardly disguise their sympathy with these successful outlaws.

"There is a tinge of romance about their lives. A bushranger is a greater and a freer man than a Hounslow highwayman of a century ago. He rides an excellent horse and leads another by his side. He is armed with a 'six-shooter,' and perhaps with a rifle as well. He has miles and miles of country to roam over, and many a hut where fear or sympathy will at any time provide him with food or a night's lodging. Boys at school play at bushranger, and no boy, if he can help it, will act the inglorious part of policeman. Even the name of the profession has been dignified by being turned into Latin. There is an inscription in the principal church of Sydney to some one *a latrone vagante occiso*. And so it has come to pass that bushranging, which languished for many years, has broken out again with as great vigor as ever.

"The country is distributed between different gangs. I asked the driver of the Wollongong mail if he had ever been 'stuck up?' His reply was, 'Not for nearly a year.' On the main north road, along which you seldom travel a mile without meeting somebody, the mail coach was stopped at one o'clock in the day by a single armed man, who calls himself Thunderbolt, and carries on his depredations in this district. He compelled the driver to drive off the road into the bush, and there deliberately took down the mail bags, and carried them off on a led horse. A few days later he unexpectedly came upon a policeman, who at once fired at him. He had just time to cover himself behind the horse he was leading; the bullet struck the led horse, and he escaped on the one he was riding. Less than three weeks after the first robbery he again stopped the same mail coach, and the same driver, almost at the same place; this time at night.

"The account in the Sydney paper was as follow:—'The down mail from Muswellbank to Singleton, with two days' mails, was stuck up by Thunderbolt this morning at three o'clock, between Grasstree Hill and the Chain of Ponds. With the exception of one bag, all the letters were taken by him. The police are in pursuit.' Generally a bushranging story only gets into small type in a corner of the paper, and very seldom indeed inspires a leading article. You may sometimes see two or three in such accounts in a single daily paper.

"The most formidable gang is in the Lower Murrumbidgee, and is known as 'Blue Cap's' gang. I should like to quote unabridged a column of the newspaper in which some of their doings are described, but it is too long. It describes how in about a fortnight they 'stuck up' two mails, two public houses (shooting at the owner of one, but fortunately not hitting him), a steamer on the river, and four stations, taking all money, arms, horses, and valuables they found. Only one man, a mail man, made serious resistance. He was mounted, and carried a large dueling pistol in each sleeve, and a revolver in his belt. Finding he was outnumbered, he fled, closely pursued by two of the gang, who soon overhauled him. Pistol shots were exchanged in quick succession, the horses going all the time at full speed. In the end, the mail man, after wounding 'Blue Cap' in the hand, had come to his last barrel, when his horse fell with him, and he was at the mercy of his assailants. 'Blue Cap' was for giving him ten minutes to prepare for death and then shooting him; but his life was spared at the entreaty of a woman and of one of the gang who was friendly to him.

"A very pretty 'sensation' story this, one would have thought, and rather a catch for an editor. But, no; it is a stale subject. And so the newspaper, for want of something better, had a leader on the expenses of Greenwich Hospital. This wholesale plundering of houses and stations does not often happen. In general, no violence is offered except in resisting capture. For, unless a bushranger has already forfeited his life by committing murder, he will abstain from taking life if he can, being pretty sure that for any number of highway robberies he will only be punished, at the worst, with penal servitude for life, and that if he behaves well in prison he may very likely be at large again in ten years.

"The owner of a house which is attacked must resist if he has much to lose which he cannot spare. But in travelling people generally prefer to take little that is valuable with them, and to leave their pistols at home. For the bush which borders all the roads, more or less, gives the bushranger an almost irresistible advantage. He can choose his own position, and, without being seen, cover a driver or passenger with his rifle or his revolver, and bid him throw up his arms or be shot before the latter has time to get at his pistol. The traveller cannot be prepared on the instant. To undergo the jolts and plunges of an Australian coach on Australian roads, with a cocked pistol in one's hand, would be to run a greater risk than any to be apprehended from bushrangers. They practice, too, a certain contemptuous Turpin-like courtesy towards passengers, especially poor ones and women; and often take nothing but the mails. And so the actual loss and danger from this state of things is not so great as might be supposed. But the insubordinate and lawless spirit of which it is the evidence is a more serious matter. And this spirit must prevail very widely. A bushranger's person and features are generally well known. A large reward is offered for his capture. He could not get food to support him or clothes to wear without the connivance of a great number of persons. With their connivance he often pursues a successful career for years; and it is only by a lucky accident if the police succeed in making a capture."

The Luther Monument at Worms.

Translated from Die Gartenlaube.

Yesterday (June 25, 1868) was the day appointed for the uncovering of the monument to Martin Luther at Worms. This monument is erected by the subscriptions of Protestants, principally German Protestants, of course, and Worms was chosen as the site, because, as all the world knows, it was at the Diet held in that city in 1521, that Luther first came forward as the reformer of the church. The monument is in bronze, and was cast at the famous old Lauchhammer foundry, in Eastern Prussia.

There are thirteen statues in all; all colossal, but of different sizes, according to the height at which they stand. Luther, the largest and most important, stands on the top of a pedestal of his own; his head is upraised as in the attitude of speech; his closed fist rests on the Bible in his left hand. Even so he must have looked as he uttered those famous closing words of his speech at the Diet of Worms; words fitly inscribed on the pedestal whereon he stands:—"Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise. God be my helper. Amen." (Hier stehe ich, ich kann nicht anders; Gott helfe mir. Amen).

At each corner of Luther's pedestal sits one of his precursors in the work of Reformation; each chosen from a different country to show that the work was not begun by Luther, but was rather the protest of Christendom against error. These four statues are Petrus Waldus, Wickliffe, Huss, and Savonarola. Petrus Waldus, or Pierre de Vaux, was a Lyons merchant of the twelfth century, who struck by the sudden death of an intimate friend, renounced the pleasures of life and gave himself to preaching purity of life and simplicity of creed. His followers, the Waldenses, are often most unfairly confounded with the Albigenses. Waldus is represented with his Bible open on his knees, his mucn used staff resting on his arm. John Wyckliffe, the English Reformer of the fourteenth century, and the first translator of the Bible into our tongue, sits also with his Bible on his knees; his life, which ended in 1384, was a contrast, in its comparative calm, to the stormy life and fiery death of the representative who comes next in point of time, John Huss, the Bohemian, who was burnt by order of the Council of Constance in 1415, notwithstanding the safe conduct given him by the Emperor Sigismund. His ashes were thrown into the Rhine, and by order of the same Council, Wickliffe's ashes were torn from their quiet English grave and thrown into the little brook at Lutterworth that flowed into the Avon. Huss is represented capped and gowned, his head bent as if musing and praying over the crucifix in his folded hands. The fourth statue is that of Savonarola, in the robe and cowl of the Dominican order, his warning hand uplifted to heaven, as it was so often in those days of which we have all read in George Eliot's great novel of "Romola." Savonarola was burnt in May of the year 1491, but Martin Luther was a schoolboy of fourteen. The morning had fairly broken at last.

These five statues are the heart of the monument, and are to be surrounded by a stone balustrade, except on Luther's side, where there are to be steps. On the four corners of this wall are to stand, like towers on a castle, the four corner-stones of the Reformation in Germany; on Luther's right, Frederick the Wise, of Saxony; on his left, Philip the Magnanimous, of Hesse; behind Philip, Reuchlin, the humanist, and behind Frederick, the thoughtful and modest Melancthon.

Between these corners will come, on three sides, high pedestals for three sitting symbolical female figures—Spires, Augsburg, and Magdeburg. Spires, because there the Reformers first took the name of Protestants; Augsburg because of the Confession; and Magdeburg, the witness unto blood for the new Church, sitting sorrowful, with bowed head and broken sword. The pedestal is to bear certain portrait medallions and bas-reliefs, and on the coping of the walls are to be the heraldic bearings of thirty different States and cities.

This work was planned by Rietschel; but he died at the very beginning, and it was finished by two of his pupils.

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WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY. [2 24†

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.
Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—
Section 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.
Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.
All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.
The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.
Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.
Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, for similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. } 7 16 20t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Bailleti, George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble, R. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 24

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails,
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesday, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 21
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, August 29
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9† No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 38 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va.
6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 13 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE, FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs. gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
7 23 Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware and Raritan Canal Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M. in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9½ A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, and has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers, G. H. RUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART,
Office—No. 28 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 30tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9·30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·30 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·00 A. M., 12·30, and 3·00 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat ENTERPRISE leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf.	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 25, 5½ A. M	Saturday, July 25, 9 A.M
Sunday " 26, 10 "	Sunday " 26, 1 P.M.
Monday, July 27, 6½ A.M	Monday, July 27, 10½ A.M
Tuesday, " 28, 7 A.M	Tuesday, " 28, 11 A.M
Wed'day, " 29, 8 A

WILD MAN OF THE MANITOUS.

He is Pursued to Lake Michigan, and is There Drowned.

The Cleaveland *Plain Dealer* says:—

A few weeks ago we published a letter from a correspondent on one of the Manitou Islands, giving an account of the discovery of a wild man on one of the islands, forming what is known as the Manitou Islands, situated in Lake Michigan, between fifty and sixty miles from Sleeping-Bar Point. We have lately received another letter from the same correspondent, which we give entire:—

MANITOU ISLAND, Lake Michigan, June 21, 1868.—Editors *Plain Dealer*—I informed you in my last, dated June 10, of the discovery by one of my comrades, on the Little Manitou of a wild man, and of the unsuccessful chase we had for him: also, of our intention to again visit the island for the purpose of capturing him, or of learning something of his history, if such a thing was possible. Owing to the heavy rains which prevailed until the 18th, our plans were delayed, and not until the morning of the 19th were we able to land upon the shores of the Little Manitou. Our party consisted of six men and two boys, with several dogs that we proposed to use in case a chase was necessary. On reaching the island we divided into three parties of two each, the boys going by themselves. Signals were agreed upon in case we came across the strange monster, and we all started with a firm determination to thoroughly explore this island and capture the creature if possible.

It must have been 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the report of a gun of one of the exploring parties gave us notice that the unknown had been discovered, and we at once hastened to the spot. I was so fortunate as to be within a short distance of the scene of the discovery, and was soon upon the spot, and found two of our party parleying with something or somebody that had been chased into a tall beech tree. His description tallied exactly with that given in my former letter. It was a form that had an appearance of a man, at least eight feet tall, entirely naked, with his body covered with hair. His face had the appearance of intellectuality, his brow being quite high. His beard descended nearly to his stomach, and his hair was dishevelled and coarse; though I am of opinion that he could not have been over six feet high, my companions differ with me. His language was perfectly unintelligible, sounding more like the growl of a bear than that of a human being. When we pointed our guns at him he would howl, gnash his teeth, and run like a monkey higher up the tree. After holding a consultation of war we concluded to adopt peaceful measures, and sending for our basket of provisions and laying aside our guns, we, after an hour or more spent in conversing, induced the stranger to descend the tree. He had no sooner struck the ground than one of our dogs started for him, and evidently frightened, he started upon a run, we all following him closely. He gained rapidly upon us, but the dog overtaking him, he turned, and grasping the animal by the throat, literally tore him to pieces. Throwing the dog's carcass upon the ground with evident disgust, he again started towards the lake, where, as he arrived on the edge of the sand, we saw him throw himself fearlessly into the blue waters of Lake Michigan. For a time he swam out boldly and gracefully, but while some of our party went in quest of our boat those who remained to watch him saw him rise several times in the water as though in agony, and then beheld him sink to rise no more. He was gone. Who he was, what he was, or where he came from no one will ever probably know. Some person may be able to trace out all the facts of this strange creature's life. I have merely endeavored to give you the facts just as they occurred, and just as they are. Yours,

J. R. ANDERSON.

DRYDEN'S APPEARANCE AND POETRY.

Professor James Russell Lowell, in an article in the *North American Review*, says:—

"Dryden was snort of body, inclined to stoutness, and florid of complexion. He is said to have had a sleepy eye, but was handsome and of a manly carriage. He still reigns in literary tradition, as when at Will's his elbow chair had the best place by the fire in winter, or on the balcony in summer, and when a pinch from his snuff-box made a young author blush with pleasure as would nowadays a favorable notice in the *Saturday Review*. What gave and secures for him this singular eminence? To put it in a single word, I think that his qualities and faculties were in that rare combination which makes character. This gave flavor to whatever he wrote—a very rare quality.

"Was he, then a great poet? Hardly, in the narrowest definition. But he was a strong thinker, who sometimes carried common sense to a height where it catches the light of a diviner air, and warmed reason till it had well-nigh the illuminating property of intuition. Certainly he is not, like Spenser, the poet's poet, but other men have also their rights. Even the Philistine is a man and a brother, and is entirely right so far as he sees. To demand more of him is to be unreasonable. And he sees, among other things, that a man who undertakes to write should first have a meaning perfectly defined to himself, and then should be able to set it forth clearly in the best words. This is precisely Dryden's praise, and amid the rickety sentiment looming big through misty phrase which marks so much of modern literature, to read him is as bracing as a northwest wind. He blows the mind clear. In ripeness of mind and bluff heartiness of expression, he takes rank with the best. His phrase is always a short cut to his sense, for his estate was too spacious for him to need that trick of winding the path of his thought about, and planting it out with clumps of epithet, by which the landscape gardeners of literature give to a paltry half acre the air of the park. In poetry, to be next best is, in one sense, to be nothing; and yet to be among the first in any kind of writing as Dryden certainly was, is to be one of a very small company. He had, beyond most, the gift of the right word. And if he does not, like one or two of the greater masters of song, stir our sympathies by that indefinable aroma so magical in arousing the subtile associations of the soul, he has this in common with the few great writers, that the winged seeds of his thought imbibed themselves in the memory and germinate there."

Goethe and Schiller.

The following are extracts from an English work entitled "Con Amore, or Critical Chapters," by Justin McCarthy:—

GOETHE.

The cool, placid self-devotion with which Goethe gave himself up to the art business of his life; the calm manner in which, to the anger even of so many among his own countrymen, he kept on studying among dry bones, polishing stones, and elaborating verses, while serious, and very serious business was stirring all around him; all this tries the toleration of ordinary English readers too far to allow them an entire critical impartiality when entering upon a consideration of the works of such a man.

In this temper, however, it is not possible to appreciate or to do the barest justice to the writings, and more especially to the minor works, of Goethe. We must be content to lay aside, for the time at least, all English idiosyncracies upon the subject of a poet's calling, and to take calmly up with the views of the German poet himself, or we lose our labor in opening his volumes at all. These ballads and lyrics must be considered strictly and merely as works of art; and we must be content to admit, for the while, that the sole business and the highest aim of every art is to pursue its own special development within its own limits. Indeed, in other branches of art, no one cares to question this proposition.

We do not ask that the marble Apollo shall fulfil any end but that of mere beauty; we do not demand that it shall even support an arch or hold a taper. We believe that the man has not unworthily spent his business part of life who has only engaged himself in the production of such images, though they serve no directly useful purpose. All we ask of the lapidary is to bring out every beam of the diamond, every flashing tint of the opal. The painter who has done nothing but produce fine landscapes or beautiful faces, we admit to have, on the whole, left no useless or ignoble existence; and no one feels disposed to arraign the public decree which sets him in the higher rank among the laborers of earth than his practical brother who combines painting with glazing. It is in this spirit we must consider the lyrics and ballads of Goethe, if we desire to consider them at all upon their own merits.

SCHILLER.

Before he had attained his noon of fame and of genius, the effects of too early struggle, of poverty, and of feeble health, had very much damped, at least in outward expression, the fervor of his enthusiasm. He was cold and distant in manner, rarely warming up to strangers. "Yesterday," says Jean Paul Richter, "I went to see the stony Schiller, from whom as from a precipice strangers spring back." But not even in the exuberantly enthusiastic breast of Richter himself was there a heart more fully earnest, more entirely devoted to the service of humanity, than that of the poet whose manner thus chilled him. It was not in his daily talk but in his works, that Schiller's spirit made itself known to the world. His great dramas have, indeed, marble purity, but not marble coldness. They are lighted up with the fire of passion, and quickened with the force of manly energy, whenever liberty, oppression, human virtue, devotion, suffering, aspiration, are the themes.

People argue about Goethe's sympathy with humanity, its hopes, its failings, and its sorrows. People even debate the same point about our own Shakespeare. Who ever questions Schiller's feelings towards humanity, his deep sympathy with its errors and sufferings, his sublime aspirations for its amelioration? At this distance of time, more than a hundred years since his birth, we can read the true character of Schiller far more clearly through his works than Richter did through his worn face and shrinking awkwardness of demeanor. As we call to mind the lineaments of that face, well preserved to the world in marble, and remember its delicate spiritualized expression, we cannot help thinking that even in its features is the character of the man written plainly out. Few men in literature have left behind them a name more stainless; few men in any sphere or time could have been more gentle, noble, truthful, and, in the best sense, manly; and few have bequeathed to posterity more eloquent testimonials of a thorough brotherhood with their race.

Prayer Books Pernicious in Poland.

The following is the text of the curious proclamation recently issued by the Russian Governor of Lithuania, prohibiting the use of Polish prayer books:—

"The Governor-General, in his letter of April 11, 1868, informed me that the Governor of Minsk had pointed out to the late Governor-General of Wilna, General Kaufmann, some copies of Catholic prayer books in the Polish language which had been taken from various persons. These books contain, either expressly or by implication, phrases of religious fanaticism and hatred towards the throne of Russia, and also prayers for the preservation of the kingdom of Poland, with its Grand Duchy of Lithuania, for the extirpation of heretics, for the conversion of the whole world to Catholicism, etc. The censor of Wilna, to whom these passages have been submitted, has concluded that the use and sale of prayer books containing them should be forbidden.

"His Excellency the Governor-General, also recognizing that the circulation of such prayer-books among a simple and uneducated population might exercise a pernicious influence, and contribute to the maintenance of religious fanaticism and hatred for all that is Russian, has decided, conformably to the opinion of the Censor of Wilna, that it is absolutely indispensable to forbid the use, sale, and reprinting of these books.

"With this object his Excellency has sent me a list of these works, and orders that measures may be taken to notify, through the local police, the prohibition of selling them, under penalty of legal prosecution, and to cause booksellers to bind themselves, in writing, to return to the authorities, with as little delay as possible, any copies they may have in their possession, in order that they may be sent to me to be destroyed.

"In communicating this order to the chiefs of police, I desire it they shall be complied with, and also that any such prayer-books which may be seen in the possession of individuals may at once be taken from them

(Signed) PRINCE KRAPOTKIN.

"General of the suite of his Majesty the Emperor."

The latter part of this letter is literally carried out. At Slonim, Drohiczyn and other places the troops have even entered the churches during Divine service, and taken the prayer books out of the hands of the congregation.

—Salads are made with horse oil in Paris.

—The liveries made for Maximilian's servants now bedeck the "supes" of a theatre.

—Rochefort's Paris *Lanterne* had been followed up by imitations in the *Candle*, the *Nightlight*, the *Rushlight*, and any number of luminaries of the sort.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 108 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printe by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED ANE FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed: On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards...FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps,

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF A KINDS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton and Williamsport Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations, Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 6:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 6:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 3:1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Care of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office. No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:45 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and a Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. connect with Delaware Division Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing on MONDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6:35 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:06 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $4.

Cape May Freight Trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and Intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 8:15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
4 10

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 A. M., 12:30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 and 12:15 P. M., and 4:30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25 GEO. S. ROONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
[7 21]

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
1 27 JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:40 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting at Reading and Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting at Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and Intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:50 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 8:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connects at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 6:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 11:00 A. M., and 7:15, P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 8:55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office No. 901, corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4	1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:45 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market streets.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	3:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 4¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch,

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8¾ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 6¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 926 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.. 3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delaware.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, T

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assault and Battery—Larceny of a Coat—Attempted Robbery—Caught in the Act — Larceny of Money — Malicious Mischief.

—Samuel Lapp, Wallace Lapp, and William Coleman were arrested in Nicetown yesterday by Sergeant Haus, charged with assault and battery on an aged German. The allegation is that they, without any provocation, beat him in a fearful manner. Coleman was the ringleader, and he was held to answer in the sum of $1000 bail, and Samuel and Wallace Lapp in $500 bail each.

—John Silberton has been held to answer by Alderman Thiboerd the charge of larceny. The allegation is that he engaged board at a house on Tenth street, above Race, on Saturday, and after remaining a few hours on the premises left, taking with him a velvet coat belonging to the lady of the house.

—John Connor and John McCarty were arrested near Girard College yesterday, for assault and battery on a man named Schitzner, with intent to steal. The affair was noticed by a policeman, who pursued and arrested the accused. They were held to answer at Court.

—At an early hour this morning James Hagan was caught in the act of carrying off a barrel of apples from Spruce street wharf. He had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter and was committed for trial.

—Maggie Kelly was found yesterday in the yard of a house at Tenth and Shippen streets. She had stripped a clothes-line of a lot of wearing apparel. Alderman Bonsall committed her in default of bail.

—Before Alderman Bonsall yesterday morning Maggie Collins had a hearing, charged with larceny. It is alleged that she enticed a Jerseyman into a house at Seventh and Bedford streets last night and then robbed him of seven dollars. Maggie was committed.

—Augustus Yeager and Charles Clifford (lads) were arrested yesterday for malicious mischief, in placing cobble stones on the track of the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway line. They were held to answer by Alderman Bonsall.

RECORDER'S CASES.—John Clarke, who was arrested for assault and battery with intent to kill James McGuigan, the particulars of which were published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, has sued out a warrant against McGuigan on the same charge. Recorder Given held him in $800 bail to answer.

Lewis Hickroth was committed by the same magistrate for beating his wife at their home, No. 1314 Olive street.

CORONER'S VERDICT.—The Coroner held an investigation, to-day, in the case of Dora Schaperkatter, who was drowned on the Delaware, on Sunday, and rendered the following verdict:—"That the said Dora Schsperkatter came to her death by being drowned at Schackamaxon street wharf, caused by a collision with the steamer Shackamaxon.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—About noon yesterday a man named Peter Wesley was struck in the face with a club at the hands of an individual named George Gun. Wesley was removed to the Episcopal Hospital in a very critical condition. His life is despaired of.

THE DEATH WARRANT.—Sheriff Lyle will, in all probability, read the death warrant to Alfred Alexander to-morrow.

LYNCH LAW.

Another Triple Execution of Express Robbers by the Vigilance Committee.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of July 27, says:—

The final scene in the tragedy at Seymour has been enacted. The last of the express robbers have fallen into the hands of a Vigilance Committee, more vigilant than even the San Franciscan; have pleaded in vain for life, have been allowed only short shift, have been hung in the dead of night from limbs which sustained only six days before the weight of their guilty comrades.

The story of the last attempted robbery is still fresh in the memories of our readers, and the terrible judgment meted out to Eliets, Roseberry and Clifton will not have been forgotten. They were hung on Monday last—only a week ago to-day. Two days before Eliets was writing letters to friends in Seymour from the Ninth Street Station House, in this city, telling them to be in no fear, for he was well and would soon rejoin them; asking them "to smoke their best cigars on his account," and "to believe no news which they might hear."

The three were taken on Monday from this city, conveyed to Seymour, arriving there about 10 o'clock on Monday night. All was silent at the depot when the train halted, much more silent than usual. Eliets and Roseberry and Clifton were hurried away. Only a few moments later their bodies were dangling in the black darkness of the night, from limbs in the midst of the forest. No one was near to witness their last strugglings, no one to offer even the shortest prayer for the dying men.

But the end was not yet. The work of the committee was still not accomplished. Three of the party engaged in the outrage were yet at large, and until the same wild justice was meted out to them as to Eliets, Roseberry, and Clifton, the committee could not cease its labors. A description of Moore, Sparks, and Jerrell had been sent out in all directions by the detective who was working up the case. Two of these men were young—Moore being only twenty-three years old, and Sparks about thirty. The age of Jerrell is unknown. All were single men, residents for many years of Seymour. The writ for their arrest was issued in Jackson county, Indiana, and made returnable there.

Friday afternoon these three men were found in Mattoor, Illinois, whither they had fled immediately after the attempted robbery. All were at work on a farm, and were arrested by the Sheriff of the place. They were placed in charge of a special officer from Seymour, and on Saturday put on the train bound for Indianapolis. On reaching that city they were transferred to the Seymour train, to be taken, it was decided, to Brownstown to await their trial. But an engineer sent in advance an ominous dispatch:—"Shall run over no red lights."

Again as the train reached Seymour all was quiet. No confusion, no noise, no armed committee, no threats of lynch law on any side. It was thought best that the prisoners should be taken to Brownstown in a wagon, and accordingly about midnight the prisoners and their guard started out. But there was to be for them no trial by slow forms; no long-delayed punishment. An outraged community, tired of the thraldom in which it had been held for years by villains and outlaws, had determined to take vengeance, swift, terrible, awful. Their only law for this was the law of self-defense; their only justification the necessity of the case.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the wagon was stopped in the midst of the great dreary forest by men whose only disguise were handkerchiefs bound about the brow. The three were taken from the custody of the officers in whose charge they were, and without the forms of law were bidden to prepare for death. Questions were asked about different outrages which had been committed in the vicinity, but no answers were returned. Then the woods witnessed once more the terrible retribution extended to guilty men by men, who had for years, been held in a bondage of abject fear. Again the morning light revealed these ghastly corpses hanging from the limbs, the faces of horrid blackness, the eyes starting from their sockets, and the bodies swaying to and fro in the breezes.

In this connection it is well to state that the Reno family, which has been at the head of these outrages, is now in a fair way to be broken up. Simeon and William are now in the jail at New Albany, on the charge of being connected with the Marshfield robbery. Frank, the oldest, and the ringleader, a telegram from Windsor informs us, has been arrested at that place, and will, without doubt, be shortly transferred to the State of Indiana, to receive the punishment which he deserves.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

After the Adjournment—Changes in the Medical Department of the Army.

The Latest Advices from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

After the Adjournment.

The announcement that there would be no extra session of the Senate has caused a great exodus of claim agents, and the large lobby that have been attending the sessions of the Senate in the hope of gaining individual favors. Already Washington partakes some of the spirit of dullness and apathy that the non-presence of Congress creates.

Senators and Representatives are off for their homes—not to rest for any length of time, but to take an active part in the coming political campaign. In this respect, radical and Democratic members are alike earnest to work for party success.

Freedmen's Bureau Agents.

General C. H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Arkansas, has, in obedience to orders received from headquarters, discharged quite a number of the civil agents who have been on duty in that State, some of them having been replaced by military officers of the Government.

Changes in the Medical Department of the Navy.

The following changes have been made in the Medical Department of the Navy:—

Surgeon James S. Knight, detached from the Mohongo and ordered to return to New York.

Surgeon Delaware Bloodgood, detached from the Jamestown and ordered to the Lackawana.

Surgeon Newton N. Adams, detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Mohongo.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. Thatcher, detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Ossippe.

Assistant Surgeon Adam Crank, detached from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Lackawana.

Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, and Assistant Surgeon William A. Reber, detached from the Lackawana and ordered to return to New York.

Assistant Surgeon William D. Dickerson detached from the Navy Yard, Shaw Island, California, and ordered to the Passaic.

Assistant Surgeon John W. D. Rice detached from the Ossipee and ordered to return to New York.

Assistant Surgeon John E. Gillespie ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard; Assistant Surgeon Samuel W. Latta ordered to the Receiving ship at Philadelphia; Surgeon Peter A. Collan ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 28—A. M.—Consols, 94⅜ a 94⅝ for money and account; United States Five-twenties, 73½ a 73¾; Illinois Central, 95⅜; Erie, 43⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 39½.

FRANKFORT, July 28—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—A. M.—Cotton opened irregular; uplands, 9½ a 10d.; Orleans, 10¼ a 10⅜d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 6000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy, but not quotably changed. Pork dull at 75s. Cheeze buoyant at 57s. Bacon, 47s. 6d. on the spot and 48s. to arrive. Lard, 65s.

LONDON, July 28—P. M.—Linseed Cakes £12 5s.

The steamship Bellona arrived here yesterday from New York, and the steamship Hansa arrived at Southampton this morning.

LONDON, July 28—P. M.—5-20s declined to 72¼a72⅜; Illinois Central declined to 35; Atlantic and Great Western declined to 39¼; Erie unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—P. M.—Cotton dull, and slightly declined. Uplands, 9¾d.; Orleans, 10¼d. The sales are now estimated at 8000 bales. California Wheat declined to 12s. 2d. Oats declined to 3s. 8d. Flour flat, and declined to 28s. 6d. Corn easier, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, July 28—P. M.—Sugar to arrive is quoted at 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d. Turpentine advanced to 27s. Spirits of Petroleum declined to 11d.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—Passed up for Baltimore barque Mary Baker, from Rotterdam; barque Ranger, from Newport, Wales. Passed out, barque Serene, for Pernambuco.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales at 30c. Flour quiet and advanced to 10@15c.; sales of 9000 barrels State $6 55@9 65; Ohio, $8 55@ 2 90; Western, $6 65@13; Southern inactive at $8 00@13; California, $10 25@12 50. Wheat dull; sales of 12 000 bush. No 2 at $1 82½; new Tennessee, $2 78. Corn declined 1c.; sales of 61 000 bushels $1 05@1 12. Oats dull and heavy at 80@85c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $24 15. Lard firm at 17¼@18. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Cotton dull, nominally 30c. Flour—new scarce and generally held higher, and sells very readily at last quotations. The Grain Market is firm and unchanged. Mess Pork, $29 50. Bacon firm and advancing. Rib sides, 15½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard quiet at 18c.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	135½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
N. Y. and E. R.	69¼	R. R.	110¼
Ph. and Res. R.	95	Mil. and St. P. com	75⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92¾	Adams Express	62⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89	Wells' Fargo	26¼
Chi. and N. W. com	83	U. S. Express	46
Chi. and N. W. pref.	82⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	65¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	108½	Gold	144½
Tol. & Wabash R.	50	Market strong.	

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA,
1032 CHESNUT Street.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM,

Adopted at the Chicago Convention May 20, 1868.

The National Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:—

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in Rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those Constitutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those states.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime; and the National honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the National faith will permit.

5. The National debt contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay, so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him, and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty, and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the national Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11. Foreign immigration—which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12. This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

13. That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the Rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State Governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late Rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

14. That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted at the New York Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the Government, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting Internal Revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government, and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and the Judicial Departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was called that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret Star Chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded, in time of peace, the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a Bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution; while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of this constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subject and conquered people around the ruins of liberty, and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

And we declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown, the privilege and trust of the suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution; and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of co-equal States; and that we regard the Reconstruction act (so-called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution; that the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the Pre-emption or Homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied. That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office, in resisting the aggressions of Congress, upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brethren.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—Ann C. Burk was indicted for committing an assault and battery on Miss Dilette. Miss Dilette said that on the 13th of June the defendant abused her, called her names, and struck her over the head with a large white pitcher, cutting her and causing the blood to flow. The affray occurred between 10 and 12 o'clock at night. Witness was in her room working when she heard a fuss between her brother and defendant's husband. She went down to see what was the matter, and then defendant's husband pushed defendant on the prosecutrix, and said, "Give it to her." It was then the pitcher was used over prosecutrix's head.

Defense produced no witness, but her counsel argued that she was exculpated because she was acting under the influence, duress, and command of her husband. Jury found defendant guilty.

Mr. Buchanan and wife were charged with malicious mischief, in cutting and destroying certain grape-vines, the property of John McBride. Mr. McBride swore that the vines were in the lot next to the house, and that some were injured, and others cut through and killed. Mrs. McBride testified that she saw Mrs. Buchanan groping about the lot with a knife in her hand. That then Mr. McBride made his appearance, and Mrs. Buchanan hid the knife up her sleeve. Subsequently she went in her own yard and passed her arm through a hole in the fence, pulled the vine to her, and cut it. Witness called to her, when she dropped the knife. Afterwards other vines were found cut about the place, where witness had first seen her cutting. Mr. McBride swore that she asked Mrs. Buchanan why she cut the vines, and she replied that Mr. Buchanan told her to do all the harm to Mr. McBride that she could.

Defense set up that the grape vines were not injured, as alleged; that they promise a heavy yield this year; that the defendants rented the garden along with the house, and have occupied the ground and used the grapes for four years; and that the vines are not injured, as alleged. On trial.

Belgian Journals Prosecuted.

A correspondent, writing from Brussels to the *Liberte*, says:—"Two satirical papers—*L'Espiegle* and *La Cigale*—are about to be prosecuted on the charge of inciting to the assassination of foreign sovereigns under the following circumstances:—On the 29th of June last, at a large meeting held in London, the anniversary of the June insurrection of 1848 was celebrated. The initiative of this manifestation was taken by the 'French branch of the International Working Men's Association,' and by the 'London German Association.' At that meeting M. Felix Pyat read the bulletin of the French *Commune Revolutionaire* addressed to the Central Committee of the 'Universal Revolutionary Republican Democratic and Social Association,' having its seat in London. This manifesto, which winds up with an appeal to arms, is written in a violent style, and it is for reproducing it in their columns that the two papers are to be prosecuted on the charge above mentioned. The *Cigale* is edited by M. Minot, a representative of the people under the republic."

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Withdrawal of Spirits in Bond.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is generally understood that the President will in a few days appoint Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department. He holds that the Senate having failed to confirm any person for the place, it is now vacant, and that he has power to make the *ad interim* appointment. It is said he has contemplated this for some time, and that he sent to the Senate such nominations for the place as he knew would be rejected, with a view to keeping it open until the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Rollins holds that his resignation does not take place until his successor is confirmed by the Senate, as was stated in his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. The President does not make any proviso about his nomination, and will pay no attention to the resignation of Rollins.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Spirits in Bond.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice by telegraph to the collectors that spirits may be withdrawn from bond on payment of fifty cents per gallon, and four dollars per barrel of forty gallons, equal to sixty cents a proof gallon. All distilleries must be closed until the distillers have given new bonds, and complied with the recently passed law in all other particulars.

FROM MAINE.

Summary Revenge of a Robbery and Murder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28.—A locality known as Hogtown, in the town of Orono, Maine, was recently the scene of a robbery and murder, the victim being one Cunningham, a river driver. He had been paid off, and was immediately thereafter enticed into a house of ill repute, drugged, robbed, and stabbed, receiving injuries from which it is reported he died, on Sunday. The citizens of Orono held a meeting on Saturday evening, at which it was resolved to wipe out Hogtown, and two hundred persons signed a paper agreeing to become responsible for any damages which might grow out of it.

Choosing a leader, they proceeded to the scene of the murder, and calling up the mistress of the den, gave her five minutes in which to remove her goods, at the expiration of which time they set fire to the house, burning it to the ground, and leaving naught unconsumed. They then went to another house and notified the proprietor that he could have until Tuesday in which to clear out his establishment, failing in which they would do it for him as they had already done for his neighbor. The murderer of Cunningham has gone over the lines into the Dominion of Canada.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28.—Andrew J. Carew and Adolphus C. Edwards were brought before Commissioner Hallett to-day, on the charge of passing counterfeit bills on the Red Hook National Bank, of New York, and the Marine National Bank of New York. They were arrested on Blackstone street last evening, and had been going from place to place with a basket, buying a very small quantity of some article of provisions in each place, and tendering ten dollar counterfeit bills on the Red Hook bank. Both were ordered to furnish bail in $5000 for examination.

It is evident that a large amount of the counterfeit ten-dollar notes, on the Red Hook Bank, have been made and put in circulation.

At a meeting of the leading caulkesr, last evening, it was decided that they should not work more than eight hours per day upon old work, and this morning they informed the boss caulkers of their intentions. There are two ships and a barque in the docks, and work on them was generally suspended. A few men employed by the merchants to work by the year, when the last strike was broken up, went to work; but the others are idle, sticking out for the eight hours. The rules established by the merchants last year were three dollars per day of ten hours upon new work, or four dollars per day of nine hours upon old work. The present strike is confined to the demand of one hour less on old work.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Aid for Suffering Families.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—The City Council last night adopted a resolution of thanks to George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, for his contribution of one thousand dollars in aid of the sufferers, the check for which was received by the Mayor to-day.

The Board of Trade are now holding a meeting to adopt measures to aid the suffering. Members of families are very destitute and homeless, many residing temporarily in the engine houses of the fire department.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	136	Chi. and N. W. pref.	82¾
N. Y. and E. R.	69¼	Chi. and R. I. R.	108¾
Ph. and Res. R.	95	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92¾	R. R.	110¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89	Gold	144¼
Chi. and N. W. com	83	Market strong.	

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Controversy Between President Johnson and Commissioner Rollins.

Qualifying the New Department Officials.

Later Advices from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Controversy Between the President and Commissioner Rollins.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph:

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Rollins, in his controversy with the President in relation to the Internal Revenue Commissionership, says that under the circumstances he will not vacate his office unless he is suspended. As things look now it will not be surprising if we have a repetition of the War Department embroglio, the scene being shifted to the Internal Revenue Bureau. There are at least a dozen applicants for the place. All are eager to take the part played by *Ad Interim Thomas*, only they promise to do it more effectually. Cooper, however, will very likely be the lucky man.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Joseph S. Blackfar, for many years connected with the Post Office Department, has been appointed Superintendent of Foreign Mails, under the new postal law.

C. C. Cox, the new Commissioner of Pensions, will be qualified and take charge of his office on the first of August.

The Commissioner of Patents.

The new Commissioner of Patents, Elisha Foote, has not filled his bonds yet. It is understood that he will be sworn in and take possession of the Patent Office about the first proximo.

Minister Burlingame,

with two Chief Mandarins of the Chinese Embassy, called upon the President to-day to pay their respects, previous to leaving for the North. They will go in a few days.

Cabinet Meeting.

A regular Cabinet meeting was held to-day. All the members were present. It is understood that the propriety of making *ad interim* appointments of Commissioners of Internal Revenue was among the subjects discussed. What conclusion was reached is not known.

The Members.

There is quite a number of members and Senators still attending to business in the various departments. Many of them will leave this evening, and by the end of the week there will be few, if any, here.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Spanish Seizure of a British Vessel—Queen Victoria's Tour Through the Continent.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 28.—Lord Stanley last night informed the House of Commons that the decision of the Spanish Court establishing the legality of the seizure of the Tornado had been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Justice, the highest tribunal in Spain. Lord Stanley made no disclosures as to what action the Government of Great Britain would take in view of the decision.

Queen Victoria will leave England on August 5th, going first to Paris, whence she will make a tour through France, Switzerland, and Germany, and will return to England about September 1st.

Drowning at Atlantic City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 28.—Frank H. Thorn, aged twenty years, was drowned at noon, in the surf off the Congress House. He got beyond his depth. He had been advised of his danger a few minutes prior, but heeded it not.

Ship News.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., July 28.—A two-masted propellor is ashore on the eastern end of the Hedge Fence. She is square-rigged on the foremast.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	136¼	Chic. and N. W. prf.	82⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	69¼	Chi. and R. I. R.	108⅝
Phil. and Rea. R.	95	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92¼	R. R.	110¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¼	Adams Express Co	52⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅞	Gold	144¼
Market strong.			

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Sun & E 7s	101½	6 sh C & Am	18.127
$4000 do	18.101¾	25 sh Penna R.	rec. 53⅝
$8000 Read 6s, '44-80	92	6 do.	stock 53⅝
100 sh Cata Prf	34	35 do.	53⅝
100 do	b30. 34	100 sh Phil & E	b60. 29⅝
300 do	b60. 34	10 sh Read R.	47⅝
100 do	34	100 do.	reg2int. 47⅝
100 do	b60. 34½	100 do.	b30. 47 56

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	102¾	185 sh Penna R.	1g. 53⅞
$5000 Pa cp 5s	99⅞	8 do.	53⅞
$4000 N Pa 6s	90	100 do.	b60. 53⅝
$2000 Leh 6s, gold l	89¼	100 do.	s60w n. 53⅝
$1000 Susq 6s	89	100 sh Phil & E.	s30. 26⅞

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
United States Revenue Stamps,
NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
NO. 108 SOUTH FIFTH STREET